ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,661—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th „
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay. 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	28th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,400	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

• Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 390; 2nd Class, Rs. 325, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKEMARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1[illegible] September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IB[illegible]KIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES :—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FREE WHEEL.

BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0	0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve	6	8	0
G. & J. COVER	13	0	0

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges

BEST ENGLISHCYCLES from ....Rs. 175 0

LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.

VATCHA BROS.
GIRGAUM AND MEDOW ST. BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

I HAVE RESUMED CHARGE of this Branch during the temporary absence of MR. MOIR, on leave.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE SHURFUDDIN BIN GOOLAM MAHOMED GHUTTAY of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property hereunder described to Munshi Mahomed Hassan Saheb Makba, and the other Directors of the Jooma Musjid, Bombay. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 41, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 78 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 95, 753, 96, 99, 98, etc., New No. 8-7408, old survey Nos. 1516, 1552, 1580, etc., New Survey Nos. 4-1/94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8044, and Street Nos. 216 and 230, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parel Road, Boenty Bazar, on or towards the West partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the vendor, on or towards the North by the Nawab's Mosque, and on or towards the South by the property of the vendor and which said premises are now occupied by the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1902.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA MANGOLDAS RAMJI, has contracted and agreed to SELL to our client SHA VANMALIDAS HARGOWANDAS, the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, against the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the Sale will be completed irrespective of any such claim :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on or towards the East side of Girgaum Back Road without the fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 773 and 773, Collector's New Nos. 3430 and 3431, Old Survey Nos. 11 and 11, and New Survey Nos. 7398 and 7399, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 163-1635 A and 1639, Street Nos. 5,171, 173, 175, 277, containing by admeasurement 917 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the South by a private passage, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Kessowjee Jadowji, on or towards the East by the vacant ground of Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Ramji Purshotam, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sha Mangoldas Ramji.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DROP A POST CARD
TO
J. E. MODY, { HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
And learn a Few Facts of Profit and Interest to you all about
MODY'S PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE
AND
UNRIVALLED TEAS.
PRICES AND QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately SUBSISTING between NAOROSJEE RATANJEE NAZIR and AUGUSTUS PEREIRA has been DISSOLVED, and the said NAOROSJEE RATANJEE NAZIR alone will hereafter CARRY on the BUSINESS of the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., under that Name.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

TENDERS are invited for the CONTRACT for the MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT in the area mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for THREE YEARS, from the 1st April, 1903, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which Tenders may be made and under which the contract will be granted, can be obtained on application to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of EXCISE Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No Tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1902.

4. The contract area is supplied from the Government Distilleries at Ellichpur and Akola, and comprises the Ellichpur district, the Amraoti district, the Akola district and the Malkapur Taluq of the Buldana District.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform :—

Mrs. BOLLAM.
Miss HOME.
Miss WARD.
Miss A. WARD.

The Rev. CANON F. N. Hill
Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
Mr. G. COPPARD.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th and 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1902, at 3 P.M. :—

55. From Mr. A. G. Viegas.—For directing that all Budget provisions for new appointments and allowances, and increases of salaries and allowances shall, except where distinctly otherwise specified, be deemed to be available from the first day of April.

56. From Mr. Joseph Baptista.—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the handing over, to the Shia Ishna Ashari Community, of the burial ground sanctioned for them.

57. From Mr. S. D. Khote.—For obtaining a report as to whether any new milch cattle stables were licensed during the half year ended 30th June, 1902.

58. From Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia.—For asking the Commissioner to submit certain papers regarding the leasing of Market Stalls.

59. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya.—For obtaining a report as to the causes of high percentage of sickness amongst the Municipal bullocks and as to measures for reducing the same.

60. From Mr. N. N. Katrak.—For obtaining information as to the kind of coating applied to water-pipes to protect them from corrosion, and as to the condition of the pipes.

61 and 62. From Mr. K. N. Kavraji.—(61) For appointing a Committee to consider what measures should be taken by the Corporation to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in India. (62). For voting addresses of welcome (a) to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and (b) to Viscount Kitchener; and for appointing a Committee to draft the addresses.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MAJOLICA AND JAPANESE WARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th and FRIDAY the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co's showroom, the following, consisting, of musical and plain toys, dolls, lady's companions, albums dressing cases, glassware, plated ware, majolica, jardiniers and flower vases, Japanese jars, flower vases, screens, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERBHOY DHARAMSEY STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Cowerdas Gopaljee, the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Khatizabai, administratrix of the property and credits of Abdool Rahim Hajee Ahmed, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 287, new No. 7583, old Survey No 1454, and new Survey No. 4624 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 5 and 7 and now under C Ward No. 8010, and Street Nos. 24 to 30, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the house of Hoosein Dadoobhoy, on the west by the house of Borah Ebrahim Abdool, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Peerbhoy Dharamsey street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the above-named mortgagee, at his office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THURSTON'S FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, NEW HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the premises lately occupied by the British India Steam Navigation Co., by order of the concerned one English made mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston, recushioned by Messrs Jhon Roberts & Co. with cabinet marking board, balls, cues, etc., in good order, also French polished blackwood and teakwood new household furniture such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble top table and teapoys, revolving top office tables, davenpote revolving office chairs, revolving and glass door book case, single and double almiras wardrobes, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, reclining sofas, new designed bedsteads and cradle easy chairs, large size sheet glass shop cupboards, Austrian safes, lady's bicycle, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DONTAD THIRD ROW OR OTHERWISE CALLED FIRST ESRAEL MOHOLLA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdoolabhai Lelany, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of April, 1897 :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Third Row otherwise called First Israel Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1689, Street No. 29, Tantanpura, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1257, New No. 6919, Old Survey No. 3-2 and New Survey, No. 2844, and bounded on the east by a gully, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Rahimtulla Jivraj and on the south by the house of Mooljibhoy Jivraj and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the mortgagees' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagees at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6562 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 3) and Street Nos 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 110, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7410 and bounded as follows:—That is on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mansuklal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging argand lamps, chandeliers, large pier glasses, pictures, safe on stand, wearing apparel, linen cockatoos, Zanzibar parrots, copper and brass utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late Mr. CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUTTON-HOLE Attachments for our famous V. S. Machines for Rs. 10, 25, and 50 only. Can sew hundreds of Button-holes in a day. Apply sharp.—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 63, Medows St., Bombay.

INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES of unrivalled strength and durability. Brilliant Light, Fit all Burners.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, New Building, near Crawford Market.

LAWSON & CO.'S G SPECIFIC CURES without injection where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. Price Rs. 4.—HOMI BROTHERS, Opticians, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our Great Sale from 1st September for two Weeks only. All Dress Materials, Muslins, Ladies Hats, etc, Best Bargains.—PREMJEE RUTTONJEE, Esplanade Cross Road, Opp. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—New Stock of Puttee Leggings just to hand, in plain calf or imitation pigskin, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-8 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STRINGS, STRINGS, STRINGS,—Violin Strings, 3 annas each, Banjo Strings Steel, Re. one a Set, Music and Accessories for all Instruments, Repairs to all Instruments a speciality.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, opposite Fort Chapel.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhoea. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1, Postage Annas 4, To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong-built Victoria in very good order.
1 Handsome strong-built Landau.
1 Chestnut Arab, 14-1, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, regularly ridden and driven by a lady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

The first sale will commence on TUESDAY, the 16th and WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 1 P.M. each day.

Under instructions from The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., the mortgagees in possession of Messrs S. J. Tellery and Co.'s assets and effects, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on the abovementioned days and time sell by Public Auction at 25, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., and personal effects of Mr. S. J. Tellery consisting of new and antique shawls, Mirzapore and Amritsar rugs, Delhi, Agra, Madras and Ludhiana embroidery, Rampore chudders, Cutch silk and cotton, Punjab and other phulkaries, Bokhara soojni, Kinkhab and kora silk, Assam and other silks, wax and cotton prints, Cashmere copperware, Moradabad, Jeypore, Benares, Poona and miscellaneous brass ware, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land suitable for building bungalows on the Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Bai Meher ai Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable vacant land suitable for building bungalows :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the North side of Bund Road, Poona, containing by admeasurement 37290 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by Hindoo's Fields, on or towards the west by the property of Ludha Ebhram & Co., on or towards the north by the public road known as Bund Road, on or towards the south by the property of Messrs. David Sasson & Co.

For further particulars and copies of the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson & Co's Stables, Byculla, Bellasis Road—

24 cast horses, belonging to 2nd Bombay Lancers.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, situated at Poona and Kirkee, known as the 'Rose Cottage' and the 'Kirkee Lodge', respectively.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. I, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties on the undermentioned dates :—

'Rose Cottage' Bhawani Peith, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhawani Peith, Poona, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 37 goonthas, assessed by the Municipality under No. 285, and registered under survey No. 13, and is bounded as follows :—On the east partly by the property of Merwanjee Bhicajee and partly by Government Road, on the West by the Dhurmasala of Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, on the north by the Government road leading to Sudder Bazar, and on the south by Government Road.

"Kirkee Lodge" at Kirkee, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalow, outhouse, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hapodi, Talooka Haveli, Kirkee, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 16 goontas, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 171 and registered under Survey No. 61, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by Alandi Road, on the west partly by public road leading to Bombay and partly by survey No. 59, on the north by survey No. 60, and on the south by Government Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MIRZA MAHOMED KHAN CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1902, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Umrabi, widow of Gunoo, Peer Mahomed and Shaik Dowoodbhai Gunoo Peer Mahomed, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of December, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, on the northern side of old Nagpada or Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Cross Lane or Mahomed Khan Pakhady Street, in the registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Muncipal taxes formerly under No. 126, and now under ward No. 2565, and Street No. 911, containing by admeasurement 80 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage and partly to and beyond it is the house of Hirji Devji, on the west by the house formerly of Bhandari Sarirung Raghunath and now that of Haji Dada Isack, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on south by the said Mirja Mahomad Khan Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys to the mortgagee at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MACHINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

An ice machine with boiler and engine without pipes.

Purchaser will have to pay custom duty, etc., and clear away the machine.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4 ; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS— 3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3 ; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

WANTED A HEAD READER.

WANTED, for a Local Daily Paper, a properly qualified HEAD READER, with a thorough knowledge of English. Only those who have the required qualifications need apply to Box "No. 557S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

EXTRA QUALITY Oil of Lemon, imported direct from the Lemon Groves of Messina. Passed the Government Chemical Analysers' test for genuineness, Rs. 4-8 per lb. (in ½lb. bottles.) Apply, James Connell, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47 50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.......................5½	
" 1 Year 5	"
" 6 Months.......................4½	"
" 3 Months......................4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

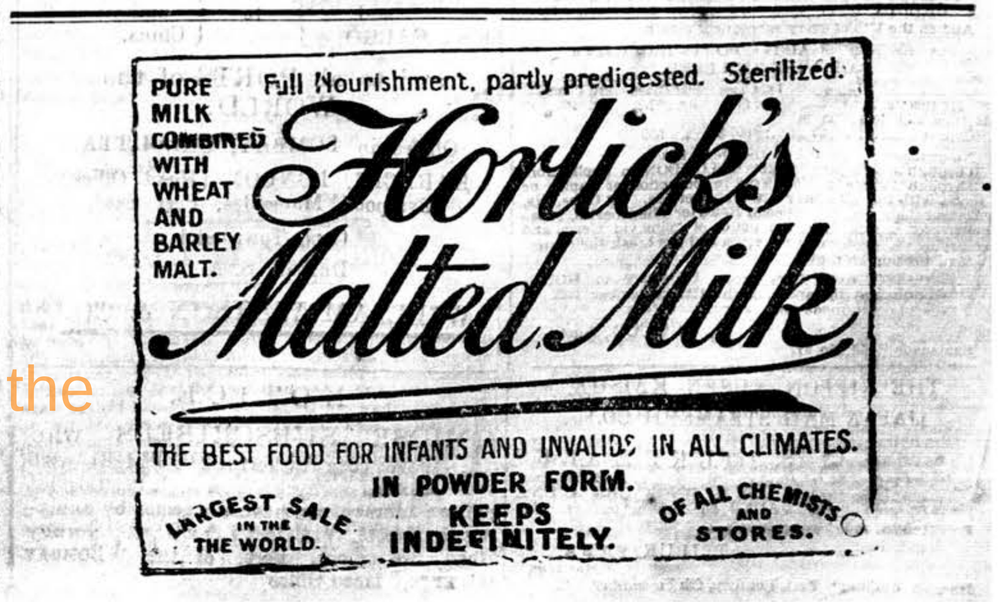
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.



PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 8

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	"
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	"
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 5-8	plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	23 15-16	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 15-16	plus 1-16
Do. New York	51 3-4	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	plus 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	—1-4
Exchange on New York	4·86 1-4	—1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	—1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8	"	—1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	"	unchange
6 Do. Do. 3 5-8	"	"
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4	"	plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	"	unchanged

METALS.

Copper Brazier £66-0.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 0-13-6.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-2-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.
Para Rubber, 3s. 4d.

Goat skin sales opened to-day with good demand at last sale rates.

Number of Goat skins offered	1,024,000
Do. Sheep do.	923,000

Linseed 54 3-4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Shipping Arrivals.—Morocco, Asia.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·30	4·31	4·31	4·30	4·30
—3	—3	—3	—2	—2

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·29	4·29	4·28	4·28
—2	—1	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	22,000	bales.
Do. last year	30,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	"
" " Continent	13,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·13—14	
Do. do. March	8·07—12	
Coffee	5 5-8 plus 1-8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16 nom.—3-16
Futures month of Dec.	7·99 —15
Do. March	8·03 —14

Closing tone steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 8th September 1902 :—

Cotton	398	bales.
Wheat	5,281	cwts.
Linseed	2,141	"
Rapeseed	1,609	"
Gingellyseed	613	"
Poppyseed	1,131	"
Groundnuts	134	"
Castorseed	11,338	"
Rice	615	"
Myrabollams	1,838	"
Cottonseed	10,322	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 1-4
Shanghai 30 " "	170 1-2
Japan 30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone easier.

Cash	98-9
1st Settlement	98-7

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready / Forward }	9	14
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward }	6	2
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward }	6	10
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward }	7	3
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet,		
Ready / Forward }	8	9
Castorseed—Tone steady,		
Ready / Forward }	25 8	to 25 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,		
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	43	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone .... easier.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 2,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·36	4·31	4·28	4·27

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June
4·26	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·5

COTTON.—The tone of the market remains quiet with free sellers. At the decline in prices which has taken place, there has been a moderate enquiry during the past two days, and a fair turnover is reported at Colaba in old and new cotton from exporters and mills. We quote as follows for new crop :—

Growths.	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	184	...	Jany
Bengals, (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	174	...	...	Nov Dec
Balati, (M.-G)	183	...	...	Dec.-Jan
Khandeish, (M.G.)	...	174	...	Jan
Damangaum, Poolgaum	185	...	...	Dec.-Jan
Akola Khamgaum Karanja } Fair staple	182 3	...	...	do.
Broach	...	...	209 10	March.

Telegraphic Message from Shanghai reports the following.

Fortnightly sales ... ... 3,700 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at 42,000 "
Market steady firm.
Exchange quotation, Rs. 174 1-2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 15-16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CORYTON—September 3, at Bankipore, the wife of Richard W Coryton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 4-43m., 4-04a. Low water, 10-49 m., 10-46a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee. 3-30 p. m.
Hingolee Press Company, Medow Street, 2 p. m.
New French Press Company. Marine Street, 4 p. m.
Arrival of R. I. M. Hardinge with the Indian Contingent.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

LECTURE ON CAMPING ARRANGEMENTS.—Last evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Colonel C. E. Mayne, R. E., delivered to the members of the Bombay Volunter Rifle Corps an instructive lecture on camping arrangements, water supply, hutting, etc. This was the last of a series of four lectures by Colonel Mayne, the first three having been on defences arrangements, or positions, villages, woods, houses etc. After the lecture there was a practice of knotting of cordage, etc.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—On Monday night a Municipal watchman, while lighting some lamps at an excavation, near Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road, heard a splash in the tank and on looking in saw a person rising to the surface of the water and sink. He informed the Police who dragged the tank and recovered the dead body of a woman. The body was subsequently identified as that of Ladoobai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing in Khoja Street. The deceased, it appears, had been suffering from paralysis for the last six months and was often heard to say she was tired of life. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Laloo Ramjee, a hamal in the employ of Messrs Bradbury Brady and Company with the theft of a gold ring and Rs. 10 in cash belonging to Yessoo Sakharam, also employed by the same firm. Complainant said that at about 4 p. m. on the 6th instant he left his coat on a nail in the office of his masters in Apollo street and went out. In his coat pocket he had left his purse containing the gold ring and Rs. 10 in cash. When he returned shortly after he found the purse with its contents missing. He reported the matter to his master who informed the police. The accused was arrested on Monday and the property recovered from him. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY AT A CASTE DINNER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Jamnadas Madhavji and Baboolal Sharatprasad with the theft of four umbrellas, three turbans, one embroidered cap and several pieces of wearing apparels collectively valued at Rs. 72-14 from the Madhav Bagh on Monday evening. It appeared from the evidence that both the accused went in a gharry to Madhav Bagh on Monday evening at about 5-30p.m., where there was a caste dinner. They entered a room in which people who had come to the dinner had put their clothes and turbans tied up in bundles and their umbrellas also. Both the accused took some of them belonging to nearly 10 different persons with 4 umbrellas and came out of the Baugh. They entered the gharry and drove to No. 2's shop at Two Tanks. Both of them entered the shop and an hour after accused No. 1 came out of the shop again, entered the gharry and drove to a Marwari's shop at 2nd Koombarwada Lane and there pledged a coat and a turban for Rs. 7. Subsequently some dispute arose between the first accused and the gharriwala about the fare, upon which the garriwalla informed the P.C. No. 1769—C at Doorgadevi. Inquiries were then made and the second accused was also arrested. The property was also recovered from the Marwari and the second accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced them to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writing on Monday says :—Weather is cloudy, but there has been no rain for the past few days. The plants however need no rain for the present, but in a few days more rain will be required. The cotton plants in some places are showing bolls, but the cotton season is late this year.

A splendid reception has been got up for the Hon. M. Chitnavis by his numerous friends and admirers, who intend to meet him at the Nagpur Railway Station on his return from England. It is said that he will first go to Nassick to bathe in the Sacred River and purify himself. Some of his intimate friends have gone to Bombay to meet him on landing. The arrival of the new Chief Commissioner of these Provinces is awaited with keen interest. The C. P. Club which was burnt down some months since has been rebuilt with all the necessary accommodation, both for ladies and gentlemen. The Warora Colliery is showing signs of decrease in coal production and indents from various presses and ginning factories have been refused, and we will have to depend upon Sheria coal which is very much dearer. If only the B. N. Ry. would take in hand the construction of Ry. lines from Nagpur to Chhindwara which is only 40 miles, we would get plenty of cheap and good coal. Fuel is becoming scarce and at present it is sold at 2 maunds per rupee. Mr. A.M. Gautmatti the discoverer of Chindwara coal fields who has been sending coal to the B. N. Ry. workshop for testing and analysis is waiting patiently for the authorities to lay the time. The coal is very good, if not equal to any Indian coal. The Locomotive Superintendent too of the B. N. Ry. has reported very favourably on this coal.

The C. Provinces have many mines of coal, iron manganese, silver &c. Our local capitalists only invest their money in cotton industry, whereas European Companies are working the Manganese mines of which there are 3 or 4 at present.

A Flour mill would pay here very good dividend, but there is no body to move in the matter. Since writing the above we have had a splendid shower of rain which flooded the roads.

MORE PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My contradiction published in the "Pioneer" of 23rd ultimo with regard to the earthquake predicted by Mr. Pillay of Dindigull having proved true I now take the opportunity of contradicting fully his other two predictions (which equally or rather more have alarmed the public mind), viz, that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will receive sudden and severe injury from some steel weapon between 28 and 30 October 1902, and the invasion of England by two powers between June and November 1902—as per the Calcutta "Statesman" of 29th June 1901. The evil predictions coming one after another has created a great alarm in the public mind. Under the circumstances I feel it a duty incumbent on me to alleviate the gloom cast over their minds by these dark and ominous predictions and in order to accomplish this let me say that no such things will happen as predicted by the learned astrologer, on the other hand peace will reign over happy England and H. R. H. will enjoy sound health those days.—Yours &c.,

RAM NARAIAN YOG SHASTRI
(of Cawnpore).

Lucknow, September 7.

FOUND DEAD IN A LOFT.

Two persons Kasan Dama and his wife Forli were arrested at Ahmedabad on Saturday last on suspicion while they were trying to dispose of some valuables there. Upon making inquiries the Ahmedabad Police were informed of the murder of a woman named Jamnabai which was committed at Haroon's Chawl in Dadar. The Bombay Police were communicated with and inquiries were set up at once, Sub-Inspector Sergant of the Ahmedabad Police arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with further particulars, and in the evening Superintendent Barnett of the G. Division succeeded to find out the dead body of a woman in decayed condition stored up in a room in the loft of Haroon's Chawl at Dadar in the presence of a Punch. An inquest on the dead body will be held to-day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, General Sir James Willcocks, Dr. A. S. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, Mr. J. Fairclough, Colonel H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. Harvey.

CHARNI ROAD GARDENS

A Government resolution in the General Department dated the 1st instant restoring to the Board the land on the Kennedy Sea Face, known as the Churni Road Garden from that date was considered. The Chairman explained that two years and a half ago Government took up the area in question for plague purposes and handed it back to the Trust on the 1st instant.

The resolution was recorded.

SALUTING BATTERY SITE.

The Board the resumed consideration of circular on memorandum by Chairman on Government letter regarding the exchange of the Saluting Battery site for the site at present occupied by the Admiral's residence in the Marine Lines.

It was resolved that the trustees were willing to agree to the resumption by Board of the Saluting Battery plot in consideration of the plot of land at Marine Lines measuring 8,208 square yards which formed the site of the existing residence of the H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief being vested in them at a reasonable schedule value based on the relative values of that site and the adjacent plots already vested in the Board, and subject to the payment by Government of the cost incurred by the Trustees in respect of the closing of the public well which stood on the saluting Battery plot. (2) That the Engineer should be asked to submit proposals for dealing with the site of the Admiral's house.

AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Board next considered the proposals made by the Engineer for laying out portions of the Agripada Estate on the north and south sides of Souter Street.

The Chairman in his note on the above proposals stated :—I think the proposals for laying out the estate are excellent but it will be noticed that out of a total area of 238,714 square yards it is proposed to reserve only 177,913 square yards for building purposes after devoting 80,801 square yards to Roads (40,760), Service passages (10,506) and Recreation grounds (29,535). In addition to this very large extent of public open ground a large additional area will remain open as garden spaces within the building plots themselves. This very large proportion of open ground is in every way desirable except from a financial point of view. A suburb laid out as proposed by the Engineer will, I feel sure, prove very attractive, but any attempt to make the whole scheme pay for itself will result in charges having to be made for the land which will either not readily be obtained or will necessitate the construction of buildings to be rented at very high price. The Engineer's figures show that at the rents proposed the income from the property will be Rs. 55,752 per annum whereas the charges will be Rs. 50,784 thus showing a net annual profit of Rs. 4,968.—The Engineer's Estimate of the charges includes all the expense of providing Roads, Recreation grounds and Drainage, 10 per cent. for contingencies and management and nearly 25 per cent added to the total on account of compound interest charges on capital outlay up to 1908, so that these charges have been very fully allowed for. To obtain a satisfactory financial result the Engineer has had to revise the rates already sanctioned by the Board for the lands south of Souter Street and to propose comparatively high rates for the whole area north of that road. For the area South of Souter Street, comprising plots 1 to 83 on the plan, he proposes small residential Bungalows consisting of a ground and one upper floor with ground floor outhouses only; and for these he propose valuations ranging from Rs. 5 1-2 per square yard to Rs. 8-a square yard and in two or three instances Rs. 9 1-4 a square yard. To these rates I think no serious objection can be taken considering the great advantages offered in the shape of open spaces in front of all the plots dealt with. To the north of Souter Street for plots 84 to 90 he proposes buildings consisting of a ground and two upper floors suitable for letting in flats and for these plots he proposes valuations of Rs. 9 1-4 and Rs. 10 per square yard. Here again I think no objection need be taken as to the rates. Regarding the remainder of the plots Nos. 91 onwards, the proposal is to allow a very much greater extent of development in the houses to be constructed and it may be assumed that all these areas will be occupied by buildings for the use of the poor. The rates proposed vary from a valuation of Rs 8 a square yard to Rs. 11 a square yard. I think these rates will prove too high to secure immediate utilisation of the sites. It is in every way desirable that we should have a large extent of building operations undertaken for the housing of the poorer classes and to encourage these, I would incline for the present to fix a valuation of Rs. 5 1-2 a square yard for all the plots north of Souter Street except plots 70 to 109 and the plot reserved for the Police Site near the Ripon Road which I would allow to remain as propsed by the Engineer. A valuation of Rs. 5 1-2 per square yard is equivalent to an annual rent of annas 3 ries 9 a square yard. The result of these alterations will be that the income from the Estate will amount to Rs. 51,688 per annum. The correct amount of the annual charges on the Engineer's basis should be Rs. 50,784. The income will, therefore, practically balance the outlay on the scheme as designed and at the modified rates proposed. This result has been obtained after sacrificing 80,801 square yards of land for roads, service passages and recreation grounds in addition to the cost of the construction of the roads and service passages. It is true that we do not calculate upon making any profit out of this Estate; but I venture to think that when completed, the Agripada Estate will prove to be one of the best laid out suburbs that Bombay possesses. If it is desired to make profit out of this scheme, such can be arranged for by utilizing the recreation ground between roads Nos. 4 & 5 for building sites, but I would not recommend the reduction of the open spaces in this area.

If plots as designed let readily, we shall in addition to the small profit anticipated above obtain the whole rents payable before we begin to pay the Municipality 3 per cent on the scheduled value of the Estate, which payment commences in 1908. We cannot, I am afraid, raise the rents proposed for the several plots without incurring the risk of having these plots lying on our hands. I would strongly recommend the proposals as a whole to the Board for adoption.

The Board adopted the proposals made by the Engineer.

BOARD'S NEW OFFICES.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer, in which that officer had requested permission to ask Mr. C. F. Stevens to jointly with him supervise the construction of the Board's New Office Buildings.

The Chairman observed that in order to carry out correctly all the details of the scheme, it was most important that the services of the architect should be obtained.

Mr. Wacha: Suppose he died what would you do?

The Chairman: We should have to do without him.

Mr. Wacha remarked that everything was cut and dried in the plans and they ought to be able to do without him.

The Chairman explained that the cost of the Supervision would be very small viz, Rs. 3,100 in all; and it seemed to him that the Board would be getting full value for their money by having all the details of the work fully carried out to their own satisfaction.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola considered it would be quite sufficient if the architect was consulted when difficulties arose.

The Chairman said the request made by the engineer was reasonable. The charge was very small and would result in their getting full value for their money.

Dr. Viegas failed to see why the expenditure should be incurred, when they had an engineering department.

The Chairman observed that the services of the engineer were fully occupied and the new schemes that were being carried out, such as reclamations at Colaba, the Nagpada schemes and the preparation of plans, would leave him no time in the immediate future.

After some further discussion Mr. Sassoon J. David suggested that Mr. Stevens should be asked on what terms he would undertake the whole of the work connected with the building of the new offices.

The chairman said the suggestion made by Mr. David was a good one and should be adopted.

The Board passed a resolution in accordance with the suggestion made by Dr. David.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Raghunath Gheniram Bhatad, a Marwaree of the better class, was charged with falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Manker defended the accused.

Mr. Strangman, in opening the case, said the facts were very simple. The accused was in charge of the Bombay branch of the firm of Venkatesh Tukaidus for about ten years. The firm had other branches upcountry, with the head office at Bhagalkote. As the moonim of the Bombay branch the accused was in charge of the cash and account books. There was an entry of Rs. 4,000 in the rough cash book which the prosecution alleged was a false entry. It was in the handwriting of the accused. In the ordinary course of business, he submitted his cash-book to his master at Bhagalkote in November 1900, but as the latter had to go to Poona on business the books were not examined. On the masters' arrival in Bombay, he received certain information in consequence of which he sent for the Head Manager of the Bhagalkote firm and ordered him to examine the books of account of the Bombay branch, which resulted in the present prosecution. The learned counsel said the jury had to consider the following four points—whether the accused was the servant of the complainant; whether the entry referred to was in the handwriting of the accused; whether the entry was false, and false to the knowledge of the accused; and whether it was made by the accused to defraud his master. In regard to the first two points, it would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the accused was a servant of the complainant, and that the entry in the rough cash book was in his handwriting. In regard to the third point, it would be shewn upon documentary evidence that the entry was false, as the amount was not taken into account to strike the balance of the day on which the entry was made. That entry was not made in the fair cash book, but was made only in the rough cash book, and was inserted subsequently. If the jury came to the conclusion on the evidence that the entry was false, and false to the knowledge of the accused, it followed that it was made dishonestly, and with a view to cause wrongful loss to his master or wrongful gain to himself.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution the prisoner admitted certain signatures to be his, and said as to the rest that he had given full instructions to his counsel. Prisoner was made to sit down near the interpreter and to write his signature and certain passages as they appeared in an account book.

The court adjourned at 5-20 p.m. until this morning.

THE FAMINE,

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURE.

THERE was rain in all the affected districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 30th August except Jamkhandi and Mudhol. The fall ranged from 4 to 18 inches in Guzarat and Rewa Kantha, in five talukas of Palanpur, two of Nasik, one of Khandesh and parts of Kathiawar, and from one to three inches in the rest of Kathiawar, five talukas of Khandesh and Nasik, three of Poona, Bijapur and Palanpur, and one of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Miraj (Junior); elsewhere it was below an inch. Since the close of the week, moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Guzarat and Kathiawar and in several talukas of the Deccan and Karnatak. More rain is generally wanted in the Eastern Deccan and Karnatak for standing crops and rabi sowings. The prices of food-grains rose in Bijapur and Belgaum; elsewhere they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 92,914 persons relieved, as compard with the numbers for the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	260,989	169,240	.....	90,849
Dependants	35,329	35,729	.....	4,600
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	105,443	107,978	2,535	.....
Total	400,861	307,947	.....	Net 92,914

The numbers on relief, works including dependants, have varied as follows :—

	Increase.		Decrease
Ahmednagar	824	Punch Mahals	47,212
		Ahmedabad	27,084
Poona	373	Kaira	20,058
		Nasik	231
Khandesh	27	Bijapur	716
		Sholapur	1532
		Belgaum	140

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Khandesh by 203, in Poona by 126 in Nasik by 158 and in Ahmednagar by 30 : while they have increased in the other districts Three large works were opened in Ahmedabad and one in Kaira; one test work was opened in Ahmednagar, one in Poona and one in Khandesh. One poor-house was opened at Sholapur,

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India, during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following tables—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	295261	105454	400715
Punjab	...	1465	1465
Central Provinces	...	511	511
Ajmer-Merwara	25209	5270	30479
Total British Provinces	320470	112700	433170
Native States.			
Rajputana States	15906	5030	20936
Central India States	3931	2354	6285
Baroda	23677	13386	37063
Bombay Native States	54005	17859	71864
Total Native States	97519	38629	136148
Grand Total	417989	151329	569318

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	196958	107894	304852	— 95863
Punjab	...	1477	1477	+ 12
Central Provinces	...	447	447	— 64
Ajmer-Merwara	24262	5567	29829	— 650
Total British Provinces	221220	115385	336605	— 96565
Native States.				
Rajputana States	12628	4540	17168	— 3768
Central India States	1097	2151	3248	— 3037
Baroda	23676	13275	36951	— 112
Bombay Native States	40192	15932	56124	— 15740
Total Native States	77593	35898	113491	— 22657
Grand Total	298813	151283	450096	—1122 2

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held at the Institute premises, Esplanade Road, Bombay when Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji presided. The report of the managing Committee showed that on the 31st March 1902 there were 110 life members and 171 ordinary or quarterly members. One hundred and thirty visitors made use of the reading room and library during the year under report. The issues of old and new books including periodicals during the year were 66,448 against 66,430 of the previous year. The number of new books, etc, added to the library during the period under review was 445. At the close of the year the library contained 13,800 volumes. The cash balance to the credit of the Society in the Bank of Bombay, and the National Bank of India Limited including the amount with the chief librarian and Assistant Secretary at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 524-6-1 and the outstanding subscriptions Rs. 217-8-0. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 24,500. The report was adopted and a resolution was passed thanking the president, vice-presidents and the staff for their good services during the year.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. SPHINX.

H. M. S. SPHINX, commander T. W. Kemp, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Muscat, which port she left on the 5th instant. she has come to Bombay for the purpose of refitting and will remain in port for some time. During the voyage she experienced moderate west south-westerly winds, and moderate south-westerly swell and light passing showers.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Maneckji Framji Hormusji Sethna presiding. Following is the directors report :

Gentlemen,—Your Directors have the pleasure to submit their seventh annual report with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1902, for your approval and adoption. The erection work of the additional 20 gins together with the building work of the same at Amalner Factory are now completed, and the erection work of the new engine in place of the old one is shortly excepted to be finished. Your directors are sincerely sorry to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the demise of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Doogersey Bhimjee Samjee, who was one of the directors since the infancy of the company and who by his good sound sense rendered valuable assistance to the board in advancing the interests of the company. Your directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here and they now request you to appoint a director in his place.

The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July 1902, with the credit balance of Rs. 500-2-8, brought forward from the last year's account, shows a credit balance of Rs. 24,837-9-5 net, which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay a dividend to the Shareholders on 597 fully paid up shares at Rs. 22-8 per share equivalent to 9 per cent. per annum, Rs. 13,432-8; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 1,500; to carry to the reserve fund account, Rs. 8,000; to write off to the preliminary charges account, Rs. 723-6; to distribute as bonus among the company's servants, Rs. 500; to carry forward to the next year's Account, Rs. 672-0-11; total, Rs. 24,837-9-5. Your directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para, and hope that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction. Mr. Ghellabhoy Liladhur retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your property, including building and machinery, is insured for Rs. 91,500.

The report was adopted.

Ghellabhoy Liladhur proposed and Mr. Muncher-shah N. Chandabhoy, seconded, that the Shareholders here do note their sense of regard for the late Mr Doongersey Bhimjee Shamjee deceased, who was one of their directors since the infancy of the company, and who by his good sound sense rendered valuable assistance to the board in advancing the interests of the company.

The chairman in putting the resolution before the meeting said the late Mr. Doongersey had rendered valuable assistance to the company on several occasions not only as a director but also as an enterprising tradesman. By his death not only his family but also the company had sustained a great loss. The directors had put on record their sense of loss sustained by his death and had forwarded a copy of the same to the family of the deceased gentleman.

The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Maneckjee F. H. Sethna and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mehta, and carried that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolutions were then passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Tuesday : Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in Northern India. The cyclonic storm in Bengal yesterday has filled up. A shallow low pressure area is lying over Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Gangtic plain. The storm has given light to heavy rain in Bengal and light to moderate rain has been received on the Burma Coast, in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India and showers on the West Himalayas, sub Himalayas, East Punjab, Central Provinces, Deccan and South India. Moderately heavy rain has continued on the West Coast. Cherrapoonjee and Calicut have received 4 inches, Berhampore 3 1-2; Akyab, Barisal, Sangor Island, Darjeeling, Jubulpore and Mangalore 3; Jessore Bareilly, and Cochin 2 1-2; Chittagong, Lahore, Saugor, Sutna and Ranchi two inches. Rain will probably continue during the next 24 hours in north-east and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Bungloe, Captain James Potter, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama via intermediate ports reports having experienced strong S. W. to W, and N. W. winds and high sea.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

BHOWNAGAR, SEPT. 7.

To-day the weather has been fair with good sunshine. Such weather is supposed to do a great deal of good to the growing plants.

BASIM, SEPT. 6.

Weather cloudy without rain.

BROACH, SEPT. 8.

At present the weather continues bright and sunny for the greater part of the day, and a light shower of rain is falling at night. A long continuance of the present weather is all that is now required for weeding and harrowing, and for advancement of plants, which appear quite green and healthy.

Reports from the surrounding districts are cheerful.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Jubbulpore telegraphs on 9th instant :—Rainfal 3·73 inches. A break in the weather is urgently required within this week.

Secunderabad, telegraphs on 9th instant:—Rainfall 83 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Esp'lade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered	48	88	51	12	51	43	52	58
Tuesday, 9th Sept	00	30	00	23	00	33	00	31
Total	49	18	51	23	51	82	52	98
Total fall to Sept. 9th 1901.	86	10	81	84	85	13	73	70
Total fall to Sept. 9th 1900.	66	71	69	96	68	87	64	75

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	44	74
September 9th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	12
Total	44	86

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces and at Dwarka, Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere, Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are easterly at Allahabad and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force is fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° in defect of normal at Calicut, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Delhi, but the minimum is in slight excess at most places. The maximum temperature varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 82° at Sirsa and Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore and Aurangabad.

The sky is cloudy to overcast at all stations.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4-26), Jubbulpore (3-00) Mangalore (2-87), Cochin (2-58) and Saugor (2-00), between one and two inches at Lahore, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and under an inch at many other places.

The monsoon current appears to be strengthening in the extreme south and the sea is very rough at Colombo. An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Lower Sind and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, but as it is filling up, it is of little or no importance. The monsoon gradient is steeper than usual on the Malabar Coast and more or less heavy rain is to be expected there. On the coast from Karwar to Bombay the gradient being fairly normal, showery weather will probably continue In the Central and United Provinces weather continues favourable for rain. In the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency scattered showers are likely. Weather in the south of the Peninsula indicates that a disturbance will probably shortly form in the Bay of Bengal.

G. T. W. OLIVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. MEREDITH may have been amused by an anecdote of the Coronation which relates that an American girl on the line of the procession was so engrossed in the "Adventures of Harry Richmond" that she could not be persuaded to raise her eyes from the page even when the procession passed. Considering the profound reverence for royalty inculcated by Harry Richmond's father the compliment to Richmond Roy's creator was the more remarkable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt. Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Watts, Mrs Mill and infant, and Mrs J Stanford.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A R Radcliffe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 14th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 6th September via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 144 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,174 tons, Captain A E Stebbing sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A H Walker Cress, Mrs Sale, and infant, eight natives and 250 deck.

THE steamer Bengloe, 1,932 tons, Captain James Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 26th July, via intermediate ports with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain P J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs E O Brownlow and daughter, Mr Solomon and 100 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 6
	Bengloe s	Potter	Yokohama, July 26
	H M S Sphinx	Kemp	Muscat, Sept 5
	Rajpootana s	Radcliffe	Calcutta, Aug 14

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Sirsa s	Stebbing	Zanzibar, &c
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Mohammadi s	Galley	Calcutta

THE steamer Kt, Commander, Captain Durant, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Hull.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mozaffari, for Singapore, &c.
" Bengloe, for London and Antwerp.
" Itaura, for Calcutta, &c,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPTEMBER 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Victoria arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and is expected here on the morning of the 15th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 30 bales savery cotton, and 66 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 1100 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt cotton seed, Ewing and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—1560 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.
Lord Kelvin s—4079 cwt cotton seed, Megjee Valabdass.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Port Stephens s—3002 cwt rapeseed, Narayandas Sunderjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord Kelvin s—500 cwt buffalohorns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—26 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsey; 200 bales cotton and 3,000 cwt gram, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cocoanuts, E B Parekh; 262 cwt gum, Italian Colonial Trading and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—700 cwt castorseeds, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—120 cwt olibonum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Ballaarat s—30 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 58 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 2 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—57 chests opium, N J Abraham; 66 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 137 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 201 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, Talati and Co; 38 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 55 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 28 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 14 chests opium, Talati and Co; 1 chest opium, Tata and Co.
Capri s—175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th September 1902.

1. Extract from General Orders, Military Department dated 29th August 1902 is published for information :—

No. 801—The undermentioned Members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of Clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Sergt J R Miller and Vol J Davis.

2. Captain E A Kenyon having proceeded on leave, Lieut G T W Olver will take over charge of D Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Thursday), at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 7 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particulary requested to attend.

3. The following Extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated Simla 29th August 1902, is published for information :—

* * *

Medals and Decorations.

No. 801—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provision of clause 152 India Army Circulars of 1895.

* * *

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Company Quarter-Master Sergeant A L H Rhenius.

* * *

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY.

A notice appears in our advertisement columns to-day regarding the further allotment of shares in the Indian Land Company Limited. This company has been fortunate in the first year of its existence to make a very handsome profit and to be in a position to pay easily six per cent. dividend to its shareholders. The further allotment of shares is made in order to put more of the company's lands under cultivation. The company's agents have guaranteed for ten years interest at six per cent. on the paid up capital and judging from the past year's working the company can easily secure this for their shareholders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	0	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	6	3	90
Total plague deaths to date	119,991	99,288	
Same date last year	31	40	138

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 724 as against 675 during the previous week. Of the total number 41 died of plague which showed a decrease of one over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 906 which included 245 deaths from plague.

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Indigo Blue Serges,
from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
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(Fawn checks).
at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide.
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at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
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at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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NOTICE.

CORONATION DARBAR,
DEHLI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA o KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Panjab, before the 1st November next, All Entries free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

DEVELOPMENTS OF HINDUISM.

WHEN a religion like Christianity has developed no fewer than three hundred sects, the least influential of which at present claims a respectable following, it is not surprising that Hinduism, which has developed from primitive nature worship and is to-day comprehensive enough to embrace a high philosophy along with the grossest superstition, should have produced innumerable sectarian divisions. Hinduism covers a multitude of varying religious beliefs and practices; and having regard to the plenitude of the Hindu Pantheon, it does not appear to be an unfortunate thing that there are such divergences. There are those who believe that India suffers under the burden of its gods; and prone as the native is to make holiday on the slightest pretext, even he would murmur did his religion demand that he should pay devout attention to the whole Pantheon. In practice, the Hindu confines himself to the worship of one or two or three gods and the various sects are defined according to the deity selected. A variety of causes contribute to the formation of sects, but the most common is the appearance of a teacher who sets out to reform or to emphasise ancient practices, or in his own person makes special claims to reverence. This is the manner, of course, in which most religions have been founded; but Hinduism never had a founder. It grew naturally, was strengthened by the development of a priestly caste, and even gained in strength by the apparent divisions created by a continuous succession of independent teachers rising up within the Hindu communities. Even the attacks of forcible proselytisers have not shaken its vitality. There are Mahomedan converts who, along with the practice of the new, have preserved the caste observances of their old faith and have so little changed their ideas that in the census records they directed that they should be entered as Hindus. This fact is brought out in the Baroda Census Report in the course of a very able and instructive chapter dealing with the religious beliefs of the subjects of his Highness the Gaekwar. Christian converts, too, preserve many of their ancient observances not only in Baroda but throughout India.

After an admirably written and scholarly account of philosophic Hinduism in the main and its evolution to its present form, the Superintendent of the Baroda Census exhaustively describes the numerous sects which have arisen and which are represented in the State. Outside the native communities, the existence of so many religious divisions is not generally recognised, and in regard to a number of the minor sects, Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal furnishes a great deal of new and consequently very valuable information. The worship of the Hindu trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva has produced three main sects, but from these a multiplicity of sub-sects and creeds has sprung up, and the number is constantly being increased according as new teachers propagate variants on practice or doctrine. In a religion which tolerates such diverse forms of heterodoxy it is evident that orthodoxy has ceased to exist; or, at any rate, it is safe to say that an orthodox Hindu is a heterodox Hindu. Some of the sub-sects classed as minor have a great following in Gujarat, while on the other hand several of those classed as major embrace a less numerous body of believers than are counted among the "Peculiar People" of Christianity. Among the principal divisions into which the Vaishnavas are split up, one of the most important is notable for its epicurean doctrines. This is the Vallabhachari sect founded by a fifteenth century teacher, who having found that asceticism was an unsatisfactory mode of life decided that the wisest philosophy was to make the best of this world and the good things it can provide. It is not surprising that this attractive creed numbers 183,015 followers in Baroda alone. On the other hand, the ascetic creeds have also large followings. Among the persuasions classified as minor off-shoots of Vaishnavism, one of the most widely prevalent in Gujarat dates its rise only from the early part of last century. Its founder was Sahajanand Swami who died in 1830, and who claimed to be an incarnation of Krishna born to restore the Vaishnava faith to its former purity. His disciples, who are mainly to be found in Gujarat, are called Swami Narayans and in Baroda they number 90,871.

Many of the lesser sects are peculiar for the nature of their observances as well as for the fewness of their members. There is, however, one which is both numerous and remarkable for its practices, and by its nature must be able to wield a powerful secret influence. This is the Bija Panth which boasts 119,847 believers who worship Radha-Krishna. The great peculiarity of this sect, however, is its adoption of methods resembling those of free-masonry. Secret meetings of members of the community are convened and held at the dead of night at the house of one of the brethren. Only those invited are permitted to be present, and a guard is placed outside the door to prevent the admission of intruders. The particular tenets held by these people are not permitted to be known outside the community. Women are invited to the secret "Patha" and are stated to take as active a part in the proceedings as the men. A sub-creed of the Bij Panth is the Kachali Panth which is also believed to exist in Baroda. There is, however, a general idea that the practices of this sub-sect are open to grave condemnation, and as a consequence nobody has had the courage to return himself as belonging to it. It is asserted that temporary matrimonial arrangements of a purely haphazard nature exist among these people on certain occasions, selection being decided by a sort of lottery drawing. The women, we are told, deposit their bodices in a heap and for the time being each becomes the wife of the man who picks up her garment. The ceremony is a form of agape which only needs to be mentioned to be condemned. There are three sects remarkable mainly for the worship of feet impressions of their founders. One of these creeds was promulgated by a widow named Kasheibai, a disciple of Ramdevji. Thirty-seven years ago, this woman declared that Ramdevji had appeared to her in a vision and belief in her gathered many followers about her. In Baroda, at present, the sect numbers 6,098 professing members. There is a great deal of highly interesting information in Mr. Dalal's report concerning the multitude of other forms of Hinduism, and the entire chapter on religions is a very valuable contribution to the study of Native faiths. One of the objects of the census inquiries throughout India was to ascertain the actual working beliefs of the people. To this part of the investigation Mr. Dalal, in Baroda, devoted himself with the enthusiasm of a student, and the result of his labour is a mass of material of great importance in the study of religious development.

THE CYCLE TRADE IN INDIA.

DURING the last few years important developments have taken place in the importation of cycles into India. Six years ago the British Manufacturer held his own completely in the market; now as in most other branches of trade he has found a rival in the American cycle manufacturer. Indian trade is often found by the agents of home firms to be upon an altogether different footing from that from the English market. The Indian forms ideas and prejudices which no amount of persuasive eloquence or advertisement will uproot. Thus in regard to the cycle trade the British maker was easily first in the field, and as he set out by putting a good article upon the market, he has earned for himself a name which should secure for ever a steady trade, no matter what sort of competition he has to fight against. In the matter of purely western notions a native buyer always follows the example of the European, trusting to the latter's knowledge of the West. In the early days of the cycle trade the Europeans set the fashion of riding mounts, fitted up with every possible accessory—brakes, mudguards, gear cases, and all the other little things which go to make up the complete cycle. The native cyclist followed suit, and now under no circumstance whatsoever will he buy a machine which lacks any one of these accessories. The American manufacturer, when first he began to export to India, quite overlooked this fact. He sent out bicycles stripped to the very last ounce in accordance with the up-to-date custom prevailing in the States. On his machines could not be found the semblance of a bell, or a brake, or even a step, and the machines themselves were of the lightest possible description. But the native population among whom he hoped to do the bulk of his trade scoffed at the machines, and would not have them at any price, and they had to be sent back again to New York by the dejected importer as a dead failure. Now the American dealer is doing much better, and he has planted upon the market a very large number of American machines during the last few years. Where he gains an advantage over the English agent is of course in the matter of price. An instance, which was significant of the extremely low price of American cycles was brought to light the other day by the Bombay Customs officials. A consignment of American machines was received in the docks for a Bombay dealer, and the Customs officers refused to credit the f.o.b. valuation, declaring that it was absolutely absurd and ridiculous. It was only after some little argument and a reference to price lists that the machines were allowed to go through. A mistake of this kind is not to be wondered at when one considers that a grade of machine exported to India is priced, f. o. b. at New York, at £2-10-0. The prices of American cycles are as a general rule 40 per cent. and sometimes even more, below the prices of those of British manufacture, and one would suppose that this fact would be sufficient to give them a very strong hold upon the market. In all countries there is a market for cheap, and sometimes cheap and nasty, goods. But in India the class of people who can afford the luxury of a cycle prefer to pay the extra cost to get one of British make. Americans complain that their machines are not given a fair chance, and that their higher grade machines are quite as good, if not better, than the English. However this may be, it is to be feared that the British maker lays himself open to the charge of desiring too much profit.

THE CENSUS OF BERAR.

THE census of March, 1901, was the fourth that has been taken in the province of Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as it is officially termed. The territory which lies in the centre of India, has not enjoyed great prosperity during the past decade. Disease and famine wrought havoc in the country in every year but 1892, and 1898, and the latter year was really the only one that could be termed at all prosperous. The total population is now 2,754,016, and the effects of the decade are best to be seen by comparison with other states. In 1891 the population of the province was larger than either that of Sindh, Kashmir, or the Baroda State. It is still larger than Baroda for conditions there were unfortunately as bad, if not worse than in Berar, but it is now nearly half a million less than that of Sindh, and a hundred and fifty thousand less than that of Kashmir. The density of the population is 155 persons per square mile, so that taken as a whole, although Berar cannot be said to be thickly populated, it contains more inhabitants per square mile than most of the neighbouring provinces. During the ten years there was a large decrease in the population, and this was due not so much to migration, as to an abnormally low birth rate opposed to a very high death rate. The unfortunate state of the country, of course, accounts for the smallness of the birth rate, the conditions not being at all favourable for marriage. The distress during the famine also drove a number of people into the territory, and after the famine it was found that a gain in the population of 27,055 persons had resulted. There are 86·7 per cent. of Hindus amongst the population, and Mahomedanism and the religion of the Jains, which is one of the oldest established creeds of the province, claim the greater portion of the remainder of the population. There are 2,375 Christians in Berar, this representing an increase of 74·7 per cent. on the decade. Out of the total population only 123,316 or 4·5 per cent. are able to read and write. This is a small total, but it represents an increase of 1·3 per cent. of the total population. The advance thus made is therefore fairly satisfactory. It is the male population who have taken up the art of letters most rapidly, the females still being very much behind hand. The Parsis are by far the most ready of all the people to take advantage of the opportunities which are offered of learning to read and write. The Christians come next in the matter of literacy, and in Berar, at any rate, the assumption that the Musulmans are the most backward sect is by no means borne out, the Hindu being accorded that unenviable position. Only about 8,000 people can boast of a knowledge of English. Agriculture claims 74·1 per cent. of the population.

FRONTIER RELATIONS.

NOTHING could be more clearly indicative of the improvement which is growing up in the relations between British officers and their late enemy in Tirah than the friendly visit paid last month by Major Roos-Keppel to Chura, in the very heart of the Tirah country. The visit was at the invitation of Yar Mohamad Khan, perhaps the most influential of the Afridi Maliks. Major Roos-Keppel left Landikotal before daybreak on 30th July, accompanied by Nur Ahmed, Malik of the Nikki-khel section of the Zakka-khels, and Jabbar Khan, son of Wali Mohamed Khan, Sultan Khel Malik, who each took twenty men from the Khyber villages and ten sepoys of the Khyber Rifles. The party climbed the Bori pass and reached Karamna, in the Bazar valley, on the other side, in time for breakfast. The people of Karamna were much astonished to see an Englishman but were friendly and even cordial, and asked Major Roos-Keppel to go round and see some of their sick, which he did. After breakfast forty-five Karamna elders and fighting men joined the party and escorted it in the friendliest fashion all the way to Barg. Here they were met by their host, the Malik Yar Mahomad Khan, with a further escort of thirty-five men, who took them on to Chura. On the way they passed the Khusrogi and other Zakka-khel cave settlements which were the scene of so much hard fighting in the recent campaign. At Chura, Major Roos-Keppel was most hospitably entertained. The same evening he went on with an escort of forty wild Zakka-khels to the Malik's house and mosque at Tang, in the Sur Ghar mountains, four thousand feet above sea-level. Here the night was passed, and the next morning the party returned, Major Roos-Keppel ultimately making his way back to the Khyber at Ali Masjid. The whole journey was accomplished without hearing a single shot fired.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th July 1902, is Rs. 1,512; being an decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 861. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th July 1902, are Rs 12,748; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,912.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valey Railway for the week ending 26th July, 1902, is Rs. 9,725; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 3,396. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th July 1902, are Rs. 34,621; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,181.

SECRETARY of War Root, scandalized at the gambling going on among Army officers in the Philippines, has demanded the resignation of several impoverished ones of whom their creditors complained.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH has been selected to succeed the late Lord Acton as Vice-President of the London Library. It has been said that the Committee of the London Library is the best substitute we have in England for such an Academy of Letters as France possesses officially; and Mr. Meredith is a man of genius who would do honour to any literary academy in the world.

THE prettiest literary association of past Coronation was due to the "Athenæum," which recalled the flutter throughout the Abbey of the green leaves of the last number of "Pickwick" while the assembly was waiting for Queen Victoria to be crowned. The moralist marks the absence of anything equally literary from the Coronation of her son. Were there no sixpenny editions, and was it all journalism on this occasion?

THE institution of classes in journalism at the City of London School has attracted a considerable amount of curiosity and comment. The scheme now appears to be in working order, and Messrs. W. Maxwell and Mr. H. H. Pearse, have been appointed to lecture on war correspondence, and Dr. Robertson Nicoll on the qualifications and responsibilities of a reviewer. Dr. Nicoll, as Professor of the Ethics of Reviewing, will be a professor with probably as large a practical experience of the exigencies of the reviewer's position as any man in England. Whether his "ex-cathedra" teaching in the matter of multiple reviewing will be all that Sir A. Conan Doyle can approve will remain to be seen.

IF Dr. Robertson Nicoll agrees in his views with Mr. Claudius Clear, the pupils of his classes ought to enjoy a diversified time. For Mr. Claudius Clear, discussing recently in the columns of "The British Weekly" this very question whether journalism could be taught, declared that if he were a teacher in a school of journalism, he should send his pupils to all public functions in order that they might submit reports for his correction. Mr. Clear would also carefully instruct his pupils in the art of writing paragraphs (which he believes will play a larger and larger part in journalism) and also in the law of libel. For the rest, he holds wisely that a pupil should be grounded in the history of his own and other countries, in foreign politics, and in the French and German languages.

In regard to old books a writer in the "Daily Chronicle" has been recommending book buyers to take a turn round theremote shelves in their own libraries where the unvisited volumes dwell. Such a visit in his own case introduced him to Mr. Swinburne in the unfamiliar character of novelist. The discovery also, by the way, introduces us to another of the small band of masculine writers who have assumed a female pseudonym, for Mr. Swinburne contributed his fiction, "A Year's Letters" to the pages of "The Tatler" of 1877 under the name of "Mrs. Horace Manners." Mr. Swinburne, however, did not go so far as Merimee, when he wrote as "Clara, Garul," and used his own bust in feminine attire for frontispiece. Yet the young Mr. Swinburne in a "Dolly Varden," or whatever may have been the fashionable feminine costume of 1877, would have made a prettier picture than Merimee in a mantilla. It is amusing to find Mr. Swinburne on any count in the same indictment with Prosper Merimee.

THE MAFIA AND THE BOLOGNA TRIAL.

THE MAFIA CREED.

THE trial which ended a sort time since at Bologna will, it is generally believed, have a wide-spread effect and deal a terrible blow at the Sicilian Mafia. This association is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern Italy. It pervades every branch of activity throughout Sicily, and its members are to be found in every rank of society. But it has no regular organization, no universally recognized leaders, no fixed code of laws. It is even difficult to say who is within the Mafia and who is not. The movement has its basis in a peculiar code of honour which obtains among the people of Sicily called "omerta." Its chief principle is that no honest man should ever give any information to the authorities which may lead to the apprehension of a criminal. If a man has sustained an injury from another he must do his own justice; if the crime does not affect him he must shield the criminal from the authorities; in no case must he call in the aid of the police or put them on the track of the guilty party. Cases have often occurred in which dying men refused to tell the police the name of their own assailants, although it was perfectly well known to themselves. "If I live," runs a Sicilian proverb, "I shall kill you; if I die I forgive you. This feeling is the outcome of centuries of misrule and above all of the infamous Bourbon police system No offence, according to the Sicilian, is more disgraceful than that of informing the police as to the identity or whereabouts of a man who is "wanted." On such a soil the Mafia flourishes, and it is consequently extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy evidence in the law courts as to any criminal offence.

ITS AIMS.

The objects of the Mafia are not apparent at first sight. It is not a political association nor is its object mere robbery. When Garibaldi and afterwards the Italian Government occupied Sicily in 1860-61, the Mafia was believed to be a secret revolutionary organization of a Liberal character, and its members received many favours under the new regime. But it soon became evident that it was neither revolutionary nor Liberal. It was not even a secret society. Then the Government withdrew its favour; the revolution of 1866 was the consequence. Since then the authorities have been always more or less at war with the Mafia, although on more than one occasion leading politicians have made use of it for electoral purposes. The real object of the "mafiosi" is to gain influence, influence of all sorts, by fair means or foul. Influence, of course, can be and is translated into hard cash, but the power which the society possesses is far more fascinating to the average Sicilian than money.

A peculiarity of the Mafia is its organization. It is not, as I have said, a regular secret society with a central supreme authority, initiation ceremonies, and elaborate rules. It has been well described as a vast mutual help association to which an indefinite number of Sicilians belong. All over the island local branches of the Mafia are to be found, with their own local leaders. There is no definite connection between these different groups, but there is a sort of freemasonry among all "mafiosi" by which each member is bound to help every other. The leaders of the Palermo Mafia are somewhat more influential than the others, but they have no recognized general authority. To be admitted into the Mafia it is sufficient to one's-self overbearing, unscrupulous, ready to fight, and, if necessary, to murder. Thus the neophyte gradually comes to be regarded as a "mafioso" and to enjoy the protection and help of the association.

HOW IT WORKS.

The Mafia is of two main kinds—that of Palermo and that of the rest of Sicily. In Palermo the mafiosi are divided into ricottari and mafiosi proper. The former usually belong to the lower, though not to the lowest, ranks of society. They are students and artisans who prefer to live idly rather than by work. They maintain themselves on the illicit earnings of loose women, by acting as the claque in the theatres, and by levying tolls on all sorts of transactions. They are quarrelsome and insolent; numbers of murders have been committed by them. The mafiosi proper belong to all classes of society. They are in the municipal and provincial councils; some of them have even been in Parliament, like Signor Palizozolo. The influence of the society is used to obtain appointments and contracts for its members. The leaders arrange the elections, and the candidate who has the support of the Mafia is almost certain to be returned. If a mafioso gets into trouble with justice, the whole strength of the Mafia is exerted in his interest. Pressure is brought to bear on judges, jury, counsel, and witnesses. Violence and loss of office are threatened, evidence is suppressed, witnesses removed. An acquittal is usually the outcome. The Mafia also acts as a sort of private police, and if a man is robbed he cannot do better than apply to the capi-Mafia, who, unless he be personally in bad odour with the association, will generally recover his property for him. For this they do not charge anything; but it means increase of influence. They will also arrange contracts assessing the rent of farms, for which, of course, the mafiosi pay less than other people, and arrange compromises when lawsuits are pending. Anyone, however, who refuses to obey the Mafia's decrees, or who opposes its members in any way, is quietly removed, as was the case with the late Signor Notarbartolo.

In the country districts the Mafia obliges all landlords and farmers to employ its members as watchmen for their fields and orange groves, and to pay toll to the association. The man who refuses to do this will have his trees cut down, his oranges and grapes stolen, his cattle lifted or mutilated, and he himself will be fired at from behind a wall, but not usually hit. If he persists in his refusal, a second attempt will be made, and this time the man will die. The Mafia protects the brigands, although it has no direct connection with them, and helps them to escape justice; the brigands will do the Mafia a good turn on another occasion by shooting or kidnapping an obnoxious person.

JUSTICE AND THE MAFIA.

When some particularly important job is on hand, such as the acquisition of a valuable property for a "mafioso," the murder of a powerful enemy, or vengeance on a large scale, an inner brotherhood is formed by a certain number of "mafiosi" called a setta. The setta have an elaborate organization, a recognized heirarchy, solemn initiation rites, some of which are extremely curious, and all the other paraphernalia of a secret society. Some of them, such as the "Stoppaglieri, the Fratuzzi di Bagheria, the Fratelli Amorosi" exercised a reign of terror throughout whole districts, and wiped out entire families. They have also given rise to sensational trials, and in some cases condign punishment has been inflicted. But very often it has proved impossible to get a condemnation, as the whole machinery of the Mafia was at once set in motion to prevent it. Sometimes even the judges were influenced. In other cases the Bench, seeing that in the Sicilian atmosphere the prosecution had not a chance, changed the venue to a court on the mainland, where the Mafia has no power, and the witnesses cannot be so easily terrorized. In the first trial for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo at Palermo the case collapsed completely, and the whole affair would have been forgotten but for the ceaseless investigations of the murdered man's son. Every effort was made by Signor Palizzolo's friends to shield him; but the Bologna Assize Court behaved with admirable impartiality, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. It is probable that the Mafia will be thoroughly disorganized by this result, and that it will cease to be all powerful. In bringing about this result the energetic and untiring efforts of the son of the murdered man were largely instrumental.

THE art promoted by the Brothers Dalziel had a necessary connection with literature, because it was the art of book illustration. Mr. Joseph Pennell and others have so effectually proclaimed the merits of the English wood-cut illustrations of the sixties, that it is as unnecessary as it would be presumptuous for a merely literary person to pronounce an opinion. But the occasion of Mr. Dalziel's death is certainly one for putting on record the great debt due to him and his brother by the art of book illustration in England. It was due to them that a great many middle-aged men to-day have their Biblical associations, their "Arabian Nights," and their "Pilgrim's Progress" ineffaceably connected with the work of these English artists.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHT IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE DHOW.

BLUEJACKETS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Admiralty is informed that a serious fight has taken place between a boat party from the Lapwing and a slave dhow in the Persian Gulf.

A Bluejacket was killed and others were wounded.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

HIS MAJESTY GREATLY BENEFITED.

Their Majesties landed at Invergordon and proceeded by train to Balmoral. The King states that he has greatly benefited by his cruise.

THE SINKING OF A HAYTIAN GUN BOAT.

CREW FIRE THE VESSEL.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Haytians, on leaving their boat prepared for the explosion of the powder magazine which wrecked the stern and fired the vessel before the Germans boarded. The Panther acted on orders from Berlin. The action on the part of the German vessel is not regarded at Washington as a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

UNEASINESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

There is uneasiness in Government circles in Constantinople regarding the Russian Torpedo boats. There is a generally increasing activity of Russian diplomacy which is supposed to be intended to engage Turkey sufficiently to prevent the unification of the Debt and the construction of the Bagdad railway.

The opposition of the Albanians to the establishment of a Vice-Consulate at Mitrovitza is accentuating the situation.

A hundred armed Albanians met and captured the Cavass and party which had been sent by the Russian Embassy with furniture for the proposed Vice-Consulate.

The Albanians confiscated the goods and reconducted the party to Uskub. The Porte, moreover, is disinclined to grant an exequatur as there are no other consuls at Mitrovitza.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

HONOURS FOR THE ENGLISH VISITORS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 9.

Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick and their companions, together with Lord Lonsdale and the American Generals were guests of the Emperor at a State Dinner at the New Palace at Potsdam last night. The Kaiser conferred on Mr. Brodrick the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, on General Kelly Kenny and General French, First Class of the same order, and on General Ian Hamilton, First Class of the Crown Order. His Majesty conferred on Lord Roberts a personal souvenir.

THE ST. VINCENT ERUPTION.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

CHANGES IN THE LAND.

The Rabaca river in St. Vincent is still a stream of fire a quarter of a mile wide, throwing up columns of steam, mud and pebbles. The land has spread further seaward.

La Soufriere appears considerably lower, a mass of the summit having been evidently blown off. New ridges and valleys have appeared.

It is believed that no fatalities occurred during the recent eruption.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

An official list of military movements shows that five regiments of cavalry, fifteen batteries of field artillery, a company of garrison artillery, nine companies of engineers, eighteen battalions of regular infantry are leaving South Africa for England before the middle of October.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The cricket match between the Poona and the Bombay Gymkhanas which always serves as a prelude to the Presidency contest, was greatly spoilt by the rain. The rain that had fallen yesterday rendered the ground unplayable. The wicket was soft and sticky. Poona took first service and fared badly at the start, as both Furber and Field went for a small score. When Greig and Edwardes got together, the game brightened up considerably and rapid scores followed. Edwardes gave one or two difficult chances. Greig made one slight mistake which was not taken advantage of. Ward added 30 to the score, but with the exception of Arthur, 20, and Forsyth, 23, none of the others reached high figures. The innings closed for 217. The Bombay Gymkhana fared still worse, Cheetham played a good game for his 21, and Baring for his 22. The ground seemed to suit Greig for he accounted for most of the wickets. The Bombay Gymkhana were still batting when stumps were drawn and had score 65. Scores:

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Furber, c Cheetham, b Sale	1
Captain Edwardes, b Cheetham	62
Major Field, c and b Cheetham	13
Captain Greig, c Rogers, b Cheetham	49
Captain Wood, c [illegible], b Rogers	30
Sprott, st Dumford, b Cheetham	0
Captain Drysdale, c and b Cheetham	0
Colonel Croly, c Lumsden, b Cheetham	3
Captain Newcom, lbw, b Rogers	8
Arthur, c and b Cheetham	20
Forsyth, not out	23
Extras	8
Total	217

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Sale, b Greig	6
Lumsden, b Greig	8
Captain Davie, b Wood	1
Cheetham, not out	21
Rumbold, c Drysdale, b Greig	2
Burney, c Arthur, b Greig	22
Rogers Douglas Brashwick Durnford Haydewell } did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	65

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPTEMBER 9.

The following Political Department autumn postings are settled. :—

Mr. Moss King, from leave, goes as First Assistant in Mysore, vice Russell, taking leave.

Major Godfrey, Political Agent in Zhob, succeeds Major Archer as Political Agent at Malakand, when the latter takes furlough in November.

Mr. Davis, returning from leave, succeeds Major Godfrey in Zhob.

On the return from leave of Colonel Herbert Major Pritchard, now officiating Resident at Gwalior, goes to Daoli as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

Major Tighe, returning from leave in October, succeeds Captain Cubitt, as Political Agent in Malwa, on the latter taking leave.

Captain A. Smith, returning from leave, succeeds Captain Kennion, as Assistant Political Agent at Chilas, Captain Kennion going to Chitral, vice Capt. Gurdon taking furlough.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Pugh have arrived at Simla in connection with the revision of the Civil Procedure Code Bill.

NATIVE ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

The following are the Native Artillery reliefs for 1902-03 .—

Mountain batteries—Derajat battery, from Duttakhel and Wana to Abbottabad ; Peshawar battery, from Abbottabad to Duttakhel and Wana ; Quetta battery, two sections, from Fort Lockhart to Abbottabad ; Kohat battery, one section, from Kohat to Fort Lockhart; Hazara battery, Malakhand to Nowshera, one section to go on to Chitral ; Peshawar Battery, one section from Chitral to Abbottabad.

THE RETURN OF THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The Hardinge left Aden on the evening of the 4th instant with the Indian Contingent.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

CONCESSIONS TO VISITORS.

Most of the Indian Railways are granting reduced fares for passengers and for horses and carriages proceeding to and from the Delhi Coronation Durbar. The reduction granted varies on the different lines. East Indian, it is understood, will issue return passenger tickets at single fares.

The Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railway have decided to grant first and second class return tickets for a single fare to visitors to the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

AN OFFICER SHOT AT BELGAUM.

MURDERED BY A PRIVATE.

Captain Neave, 1st Royal Warwicks, was found shot in his bungalow at Belgaum yesterday. The matter is under investigation.

Captain Neave, Royal Warwickshire Regiment was shot dead on Monday night by a soldier of the same regiment who surrendered himself after the deed.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The second day of the Presidency Assault-at-Arms came off to-day on the Race Course. Several interesting events were contested and some of them were left for finals.

Details.—Heads and Posts—Sergeant Girling, E battery R. H. A., Rs. 30 ; Sergeant Walker, C. Battery Rs. 15; Bombardier Middleton, Rs. 5.

The same events for Native troops.—Duffedar Malikdad Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers Rs. 20 ; Duffedar Bolwansing, Rs. 10 ; Lance Duffedar Mowla Beksh, Governor's Body Guard Rs. 5.

Lemon Cutting.—Bombardier Hinton, 29th Battery Rs. 30 ; Bombardier Middleton, C. Battery R. H. A., Rs. 15 ; Sergeant Cowley, 1st Battery, Rs. 10.

Lead Cutting.—Gunner Ogorman, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 30 ; Sergeant McKett, K. S. L. I. Rs. 15.

Tent Pegging, by section, with lance.—The 75th 29th, and E. Battery, were left for the finals.

The same events for Natives troops :—A and B teams, 3rd Bombay Cavalry ; and B. team, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent were left for the finals.

In Riding and Jumping Competition, the C Battery, 40th, and 18th Field Artillery were left for the final.

The same events for Native troops :—A, team, Governor's Body Guard, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and 1st Battery R. F. A. are left for the finals.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURT,

INSUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, before Messrs Larmour and J. C. Dutt, honorary magistrates, Mr. H. N. Morrison, barrister, who appeared in a case before that bench, said that he desired to bring to the notice of the Court a very serious matter. For half an hour he had been sitting in the bench Court Room and fancied himself in a dog-kennel, encircled by foul surroundings and an absence of fresh air and light. It was a rather serious matter for professional men who come to transact business in the Police Court, to be obliged to remain in such a place. He was surprised that the honorary magistrates occupied such a room without a murmur and he hoped the magistrates would represent this disgraceful state of affairs to the proper authorities. Mr. Larmour replied that the honorary magistrates had already represented the matter but nothing had been done. The honorary magistrates only attended the court once a fortnight, and he was glad for the sake of his health and comfort that he had not to attend court every day. In the witnesses' room there were only two or three chairs and these were not fit to sit on ; similary in the police inspectors' room there were only three or four chairs, some without backs and some without arms. The least that could be done was to provide a sufficient number of chairs.

LABORATORY ACCIDENT.

PROFESSOR STAPLETON INJURED.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Mr. H. E. Stapleton, professor of the Presidency College, has been severely burned and cut about the arms, face and neck by the bursting of glass retort containing acids while experimenting. He is now in hospital.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

The "Englishman" to-day publishes several letters upholding Mr. Pillay's prediction concerning the earthquake and says he was wrong only as to date.

GOLF AT POONA.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S CUP.

The finals for the cup presented by Lord Northcote in the Golf competition was played between Colonels Onslow and Carter. The contest was a keen and interesting one. Col. Onslow led for sometime with two up, Col. Carter closing and being one up at 14th hole, the 15th going to Col. Onslow making all even. Both were even at 18th ; the 19th hole was halved ; and the 20th hole was won by Colonel Onslow who consequently won the Cup.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. KRUGER'S ENTOURAGE—INTEND TO SIGN ALLEGIANCE.

THE Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" states that Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans intend to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward and to apply for permission to return to South Africa.

There are indications that the Boer colony in Brussels is deserting that city for Dresden, in Saxony.

THE LATE GENERAL LUCAS MEYER.

London, August 24.—The body of General Lucas Meyer was yesterday laid in a temporary vault in the Ixelles Cemetery, at Brussels. A large public gathering assembled for the occasion. General Botha was among those present.

WARNING TO THE VATICAN.

London, August 23.—The Papal Nuncio in Paris has warned the Vatican that if any encouragement is given to the Nationalists to renew their excesses in connection with the religious orders difficulty, the result will be the denunciation of the Concordat.

[A concordat is an agreement between the civil authorities of any State and the Pope. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII. was signed at Paris on July 15th, 1801. It re-established the Roman Catholic Church and the Papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as Bishops were to have their appointments from him and their investiture from the Pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainbleau on January 25th, 1813. These were almost nullified by another concordat, November 22nd, 1817.]

ALARM AT DECLINING REVENUE IN FRANCE.

Alarm is being excited by the continued decline of the French revenue.

The deficit for the current year will, it is anticipated, amount to 200,000,000 francs (about £8,000,000).

ALPINE FATALITIES.

London, August 22.—Intelligence has been received that the two English Alpine climbers who were reported missing were killed by lightning when ascending the Wetterhorn.

They were accompanied by two guides, both of whom similarly perished.

London, August 23.—There have been nearly forty fatalities among Alpine tourists this season.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BROTHERS.

London, August 24.—The brothers who were struck by lightning on the Wetterhorn were named Fearon. One was a London curate, and the other a Government factory inspector.

There was a terrific storm on Tuesday night when the little party perished.

On Thursday all the guides and mountain climbers at Grindelwald, including another brother of the Fearons, formed search parties.

The searchers discovered the bodies of the curate and one guide at the summit of the peak. They also found that the storm had carried the other brother and his guide over a precipice.

The parents and sisters of the brothers Fearon were of the tourist party, but stayed at Grindelwald.

COLONEL KEKEWICH : A SWORD OF HONOR.

London, August 23.—The inhabitants of Devon have presented a sword of honour to Colonel Robert George Kekewich, in recognition of his defence of Kimberley. The Kekewichs are an old Devonshire family. Colonel Kekewich defended Kimberley for 126 days.

BOERS RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

London, August 28.—The first batch of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon, 400 in number, have returned to South Africa in the transport Templemore. The Boers, on arrival, wrote a letter to the captain of the vessel, thanking him for his kindness during the voyage. They added :—"In claiming the hand of friendship with you as Britons, we hope to prove as loyal and brave as true Britishers should in upholding the glory of the Royal House and the Empire."

THE TROUBLES OF IRELAND.

SENSATIONAL EVICTIONS.

London, August 23.—A sensational eviction case is reported from Lord De Freyne's estate, in Ireland.

One hundred police were employed to evict four families.

One family resisted desperately, using as weapons of defence pitchforks and boiling stir-about.

ST. MARK'S CAMPANILE.

ENGLISH CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS RE-BUILDING.

London, August 22.—Acting on the suggestion of Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, the members of the Academy are enthusiastically subscribing to the fund for re-building the campanile of St. Marks, Venice, which recently collapsed.

The British public have been invited to cooperate.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS ON CECIL RHODES' LINES.

FOR ENGLISH YOUTHS.

London, August 22.—Principal Parkin, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, is trying to interest Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in a scheme by which, if realised, American capitalists will create scholarships for English youths at American Colleges, on the lines of Mr. Rhodes's bequests. The suggestion, it is believed, is likely to bear fruit.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE IN YORKSHIRE.

London, August 23.—Five little girls, while paddling on the beach at Filey, a watering place in Yorkshire, were overtaken and drowned by the tide, despite the frantic efforts of their mothers to rescue them. The elder girls held their younger playmates aloft in their arms until they were themselves overwhelmed.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER IN PARIS.

ADVOCATES AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

London, August 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Paris, advocated an Anglo-French alliance, which would, he declared, prove a guarantee of universal peace.

It is reported that the Canadian Premier is willing to concede to French products a measure of preference if Canadian products are admitted into France at the minimum tariff.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL FOR VETERANS.

London, August 24.—Lord Kitchener is the guest of Lord Londonderry at Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham.

Speaking in the town yesterday, Lord Kitchener advocated the establishment of additional elementary schools. He also appealed to employers to find good permanent work for as many as possible of the soldiers who were returning from South Africa.

THE LATE MR. CECIL RHODES.

London, August 23.—It it reported that the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes left the Countess of Warwick South African lands worth £200,000.

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

THIRTY-THREE released Boer prisoners of war, who have paid their own passage, proceeded to South Africa by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Sirsa, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

THE FAR EAST.

FLOODS IN THE WEST RIVER VALLEY.

THE China papers just to hand state that despatches from Luchou and Wuchou prefectures, Kuangsi province, report that the whole region in their vicinity is now badly flooded and that a number of lives have been lost in the inundation. On the 22nd and 23rd of July last the West River suddenly rose to an abnormal height in Luchou prefecture burying from sight over thirty villages outside the prefectural city. Bodies of drowned human beings and cattle carried down stream are seen daily, and as an instance of the suddenness of the calamity a number of corpses floating on the river were clothed in the garb of the orthodox Chinese costumes of the previous Ming dynasty, showing that while theatricals, in honour of some god, were proceeding in one of the villages on the banks of the West River, the flood rose so suddenly and so rapidly that the actors had no time to change into their usual every-day Manchu costumes of the present period, and were accordingly involved in the general catastrophe, dressed as they were. In Yunghsien also, the water is up to the eaves of the houses and the whole region is one great expanse of water. Outside Wuchou city, the high roads are covered to the height off several feet, blocking communication by land with interior towns. The flood, which had also inundated the rural parts of the districts of Sanshui (Coll :—Samhui), Nanhai (Coll :—Namhoi), Shunte (Coll :—Shuntak,) and Hsiaohui (Coll :—Sunwei), and Chaoch'ing (Coll :—Siubing) prefecture all in Kuangtung province, subsided on the 23rd about a couple of feet, much to the joy of the inhabitants, who thought they were soon to see dry land again ; but to their sorrow and grief the river began to rapidly rise again on the 28th and 29th ultimo, till the whole region round about was but an expanse of water. Even in some parts of the city of Canton the water has remained for many days past up to the lintels of dwelling-houses situated on higher grounds.

BOXERISM IN SZECHUAN.

Despatches from Chungking, Szechuan report that Boxerism in the province has received considerable encouragement lately by the invasion from the Yunnan borders of a large body of "Great Sword" Society, or Ta Hui, men, which is the parent society of the Boxer. From Yunnan province also comes news of the sudden starting up Boxer societies in the country towns and villages bordering on the frontiers of Yunnan and Szechuan, in consequence of which the mandarins of the two borders mutually make complaints against each other. The officials on the Szechuan frontier reporting to their chief, the Viceroy at Chengtu, accuse the Yunnan officials of driving the Boxers in their territory across the border into Szechuan, thereby reinforcing the Boxers of the latter instead of crushing the desperadoes on the spot, and vice versa the Yunnan officials when reporting the matter to their chief the Viceroy of Yunnanfu, or as it is also styled Yunnan-"sen" the capital city of the province of that name. As a matter of fact, so bad a watch is kept along the borders of the two provinces that the Boxers cross and recross at their pleasure, so that unless Viceroy Wei Kuang-too of Yunnan acts more vigorously and energetically —being an old soldier and of the late redoubtable Marquis TsoTsung-tang's lieutenants in the reconquest of Chinese Turkestan, he ought to do so—than the deposed Kuei Chun of Chengtu, the general recrudescence of Boxerism in the south-western provinces of China will soon be un fait accompli. There is, however, one hope for the lovers of peace, and that is, so long as the Court at Peking dare not openly proclaim the Boxers as the "Heavensent bulwarks for the Manchu dynasty and the divinely-created exterminators of the barbarians of the West," as was acknowledged by imperial decrees in 1900, the present attempt at a crusade against Christian missions and converts first, and next at foreign merchants and foreign troops in Szechuan and Yunnan provinces, cannot last very long, and the poor, ignorant professors of "fisticuffs" of the south-western provinces will without the least doubt suffer the same sanguinary fate that was meted out to the rebels of south-western Chihli a short three months ago by Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's troops. Apropos, there were rumours in Shanghai amongst natives of Szechuan which soon spread to other circles, official and otherwise, that the Boxers and their proselytes in Chengtu prefecture are pursuing their propaganda against missionaries and their converts more savagely than any other Boxer bodies of Szechuan province, nothing but blood and fire satisfying their savagery ; in consequence of which it is variously estimated that, since June, nearly a thousand lives have been lost, counting both converts—men, women and children—and their murderers, the Boxers, who occasionally met their fate in fights with the troops sent against them, as well as such as had been executed by the officials.—"N. C. D. News."

The "Universal Gazette's" Peking correspondent, writing on the disorders in Szechuan, says : Recently news was received here from Szechuan to the effect that almost the whole province abounded with Boxers, who were just as anti-Christian as those of the year 1900 in North China. But Viceroy Kuei Chun did not seem to concern himself in the matter and neither took steps to nip the movement in the bud nor reported it to the Throne until the provincial city was threatened. In consequence of this two members of the Censorate, viz., Wang Naiching and Tao Tan, sent in a denunciatory memorial against the Viceroy and the other high officials of the province. But, owing to his near relation with the Grand Secretary Yung Lu, Viceroy Kuei Chun got off unharmed, the whole blame being attributed to the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, who were removed from office accordingly. But, in spite of this, alarming news is almost hourly received from Szechuan, and the Throne is at last obliged to remove Kuei Chun from the Viceroyalty, and refrains from announcing that Kuei is ordered to resign his position on account of his apathetic attitude in the disturbances, in order to save his face.

THE KWANG-SI REBELLION,

DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

The Kwang-si rebellion is evidently still causing considerable anxiety as the Imperial Government has again found it necessary to send large reinforcements from the North in addition to those from local provinces. It will be remembered that 3,000 men sailed last month from Anhui for Canton and now it has been found necessary to despatch a number of troops in the Chinese cruisers Nansheng and Nanshui, which are sisterships, and which left Shanghai a few days ago. H. E. Wang Chih-ch'un, the new Governor of Kwang-si who has recently been employed procuring arms and seeing to the manufacture of uniforms for the newly raised brigade is also proceeding in the Nansheng. She is a fine cruiser and arrived in Hongkong between six and seven o'clock last evening. At daylight she proceeded to Canton in command of Commodore Chew. The Nanshui, Captain Wuh, also passed through the harbour between eight and nine o'clock this morning. News from the north states that the combined forces on board these two cruisers, number over 2,000 men, but local inquiries elicited the information that each ship had only 400 aboard. The new Governor will soon have a good opportunity of proving his abilities.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that while in Peking lately, H. E. Wang Chih-ch'un became quite friendly with the French in the capital, H. E.'s well-known friendliness towards the Russians made it an easy matter for him to fall in line with his Gallic friends, who are to be neighbours in the south for some time to come, and it might have been due to policy to conciliate, if he could, his powerful neighbours on the south-eastern boundaries of Kwang-si. Hence there cannot be much in the rumour which H. E.'s enemies seem to wish to put upon the circumstance.

Regarding the rebellion a recent report was to the effect that the movement in Kwang-si province is spreading, Hailing, a place near the border of Kueichow province, is one rebel head-quarter and Hailin, to far from the border of Yunnan, is another. The rioters bide their time, and descend upon and menace several public offices. It has been clearly shown that it is not advisable to employ the Kwang-si troops alone in the work of pacification because these troops could easily be bought over to the rebel ranks.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

RIOTS IN HUNAN.

Shanghai messages dated August 21 state, Reports have been received from Hankow to the effect that two British missionaries have been murdered at Chen-Chou, in the Province of Hunan. No other riots are reported, so it is believed this is merely a local affair. The German gunboat Vorwaerts left Yochow to proceed across the Tungting Lake for Chen-Chou. Chenchou is situated on the Yuan River, about 150 miles from the junction of the river with the Tungting Lake, and about 170 miles, as the crow flies, west of Changsha, the capital of the Province.

Further riots are reported from Chen-Chou. The Customs Station and Imperial Post Office have been demolished, a clerk in the latter being dangerously wounded. The murdered missionaries, who belong to the China Inland Mission are Mr J. R. Bruce, an Australian, and Mr. R. H. Lowis, an Englishman.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE DULL SEASON.

PROSPECTS FOR THE AUTUMN.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

THE Drama is in a moribund kind of state at the present moment. Or, rather, it might be juster to say that it was "resting" prior to gathering force for the winter season. At all events there is practically nothing going on and little enough to chronicle. Now that the Coronation is over, there will presumably be none left to go to the theatre until Town fills up again, so that no one has a right to complain if there is not exactly a plethora of entertainments on hand. Actors and managers, and even actor-managers, must make holiday like the rest of mankind. In the dull season rumour has its chance and seizes on it. Not having a large number of subjects over which to exercise itself, it is apt to spread all over one in a way that is both extensive and peculiar. For instance, if the public were to believe even, a quarter of the conjectures that have been hazarded on the subject of the Lyceum and Sir Henry Irving's plans for the future, they would be already, like the farmer, "fair 'mazed." The one thing upon which general agreement is arrived at is the production, probably during the spring of next year, of a play on the subject of Dante by Sardou and Moreau. This is a piece of news to which I drew attention several months ago, and the play, wherever and whenever it be produced, will excite the very liveliest interest. Sir Henry will not in this case be faced by any difficulty of "make-up." Were he to walk on the stage just as he is, he would not be far from preconceived notions of Dante's face and figure. But this is not the actor's method by any means. There is no one who is more careful in the matter of "make-up" than our veteran actor, and few who are as successful in its practice. Before the production of "Madame Sans-Gene" not many people were inclined to believe that Sir Henry could possibly give himself anything remotely resembling the traditional appearance of Napoleon, and a kind of gasp of wonder came from the house when the extraordinary success which paint and pigment had achieved was seen. There is also talk of a trip to Australia, on which Sir Henry would be supported by Miss Ellen Terry. But this is not much more than talk, and Mr. Clement Scott's suggestion of the reading desk as the "deus ex machina" by which the enforced leisure of the long voyage could be turned to beguiling and profitable account is, on the whole, more amiable than useful. At all events the Lyceum company will soon reassemble for their provincial tour, and we may then have something more substantial than mere rumour on which to expend our interest in Sir Henry's plans for the future.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier is, perhaps, among managers, the leading exponent of the "first in the field" policy. Consequently, the announcement will cause no surprise that he has completed his arrangements for the next Christmas holidays. He will present a version of the late Charles Kingsley's "Water-Babies," one of the few well-known childrens's books which have not as yet been dramatized. A really clever burlesque called the "Water-Babes," played by Lionel MacKinder's company, will be readily remembered by the last generation of Oxford men, who appreciated it thoroughly, but it had no apparent connection with the fairy story, and there is a slight distinction in the title. It is pretty certain that there will be another new children's play at the Vaudeville also, though "Bluebell in Fairyland" could, no doubt, be revived year after year with equal success.

Mr. Robert Newman has issued a long list of novelties for the season which opens at Queen's Hall on Saturday. In all more than a quarter of a hundred composers are represented, some of them being young or other foreign musicians whose very names will be unknown to England. The list of new symphonies includes the first two of Tschaikowsky ; entitled, respectively, "Reverie of Winter" and Russian," besides the symphony in G by the celebrated conductor, Weingartner, a symphony by Herr Mahler, formerly a Wagnerian conductor, but now director of the Vienna Opera and Paul Gilson's symphony, "La Mer" which like one or two other of these works, has already been heard elsewhere, though not, it seems, at Queen's Hall. A violin concerto and a pianoforte concerto by the Norwegian composer, Sinding, are likewise in the list. Symphonic poems or similar works are also promised from the pens of Averkamp, Ernest Blake, Smetana, Jarnfelt, Frischen, Stoberbatcheff, Cesar France Sibelius, and Boughton besides Suites by Holbrooke, Faure, Coons, Bruneau, and Cesar Cui, and overtures by Franz Erkel, Thuille, Tschaikowsky, Goetz, and Felix Draeseke. This is certainly the first time that so many novelties have been put forward for a season of Promenade Concerts.

The list of artists engaged for the Promenade Concert season includes 45 singers, many of them evidently newcomers, besides a large number of violinists and other instrumentalists. With the exception of Mr. Herbert Fryer, all the pianists engaged are ladies, including Misses Fanny Davies, Cerasoli, Kate Goodson, Monteith, Seguel, Suart, Peppercorn, Hirschfield, and Benici. Many of the members of the orchestra are soloists, and the violinists will include Misses Maud Powell, Langely and Hegner and Mr. Hans Wessley, while among the 'cellists will be Mr. Squire. The vocalists comprise Mesdames Evangeline Florence, McIntosh, Agnes Nicholls, Schmidt, Sobrino, Emily Squire, Muriel Foster, and Kirkby Lunn : Messrs. Brozel, Lloyd Chandos, Coates, Hast, O'Mara, Cleather, F. Davies, Harford, Price, Rea, and Lane Wilson. Mr. Henry Wood will, of course, be conductor. We have already given details of the programmes for the first week.

Mr. John Carlwitz Ames has undertaken to compose the incidental music for the coming revival of "Richard II." by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Ames, who has been before the public at any rate since Mr. Oscar Beringer introduced his pianoforte concerto in C minor to Crystal Palace audiences thirteen years ago, is well known to musicians. His father, an amateur violinist, played in the orchestra at the first performance of "Elijah" under Mendelssohn at the Birmingham Festival in 1846. Mr. Ames himself studied under Sir Herbert Oakeley, and afterwards was for something like ten years at Dresden. He has written a good deal of chamber music, a violin concerto in D minor which was produced in London in 1892, and an unperformed opera, "The Last of the Incas". His sister, Miss Mary Ames, was a pupil of Mr. Corder at the Royal Academy of Music, and she also has produced some chamber pieces.

Mr. Hall Caine has been paving the way for the production of "The Eternal City" by a speech which he made yesterday at a Roman Catholic Bazaar in Ramsay, Isle of Man. Mr. Caine paid an eloquent and very well merited tribute to the way in which throughout history the Catholic Church has never refused to recognise the existence of the theatre, but has appreciated the great hold which this most vivid of the arts has upon the imaginations of men, and has endeavoured to direct, or at least to influence, its wonderful potentialities for good. He went on to say that dramatists, if they introduce the Church and its ministers into their work, should only do so with reverence, and to make the daring general statement that unlike men of letters dramatists—from Shakespeare downwards—have always spared the priest the satire and the abuse which they have not scrupled to heap upon the members of more wordly professions. The statement, of course is obviously exaggerated. The fool dressing up as Sir Topaz in "Twelfth Night" occurs at once as an instance in Shakespeare of an obvious clerical caricature. But the speech is interesting, nevertheless—especially as showing that Mr. Hall Caine thinks it wise to make some public justification for making the Pope a character in his play.

The triennial performances of Greek plays by the schoolboys of Bradfield College have an archæological and historical interest which is probably unique. Representations of the works of the Greek dramatists in the original tongue are given both at Oxford and at Cambridge, but nowhere, except at Bradfield, is any serious attempt made to reproduce the actual conditions of the Attic theatre.

(Concluded on page 7.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE ALLEGED OPPRESSION IN BROACH.

WHO ARE THE AGITATORS ?

STRONG REMARKS BY MR. MONTEATH.

IN the course of his reply on the Budget debate at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday, the Hon Mr. Monteath said :—

The Hon. Mr. Parekh has made several statements about acts of oppression exercised in the Broach taluks for the recovery of revenue, and offers to produce evidence regarding them before Government. So far as I am concerned, I unhesitatingly decline the offer. We have had sufficient experience of the manifest end and object of such an agitation as the honourable member is induced to take part in. The whole of the evidence in the inquiry regarding Ankleshwar and Olpad was brought forward by a gentleman of the name of Jivanji Limjibhai. According to his evidence he was in correspondence with Mr. Parekh regarding matters connected with the levy of the assessment as early as May, 1902, that is long before any of the letters of Gujarati appeared in the Press. Gujarati is held by Mr. Maconochie to be identified with Jivanji, and Jivanji while refusing to give a positive reply does not deny the fact. This gentleman has been in conflict with the revenue authorities for many years. He apparently pays no revenue which he can avoid paying, and although he has been treated with much leniency generally, it has at times been necessary to forfeit more of his lands and to subject him to other penalties. It will be seen from the remarks of the Commission on the Broach evidence that so early as July, 1899 Mr. R. M. Kennedy, our experienced Collector, wrote "I am convinced on the representations not only of my own officers but of the people themselves in petitions, that there is an idea prevailing that the landholders have only to hold out till the 31st July to get postponements which they believe will never be collected, and although there may not be legal proof, I believe that the widespread exhortations as well as the example of the Parsee landholders, Messrs. Jivanji and Eduljee Limjibhai, have added to this belief." Throughout the whole of the agitation which he has created his contumacy in regard to his own dues has continued. He and his brother are speculators in land and the area which they hold in their own names and in the names of other people varies annually. What they now hold in the Broach district alone is assessed at Rs. 2,733, that in their own names at Rs. 1,105 and that in other names at Rs. 1,628. The outturn of the crops in the villages in which this land is situated was estimated at 5 annas in 1899-1900, at 8 annas in 1900-1, and in most villages at 8 to 9 annas in 1901-2 but in three of the villages at 6 and in two at 3 annas. for 1899-1900 they still owe Rs. 2,334, for 1900-01 Rs. 1,438, and for 1901-2 Rs. 2,703. Mr. Jivanji is also in arrears in the Surat district, but I have no information as to the exact amount. I have also to point out that the gentleman who takes so much trouble to bring the iniquities of village officers to light does not scruple to take advantage of them for his own purposes. Let me read an extract from his statement at p. 121 of the Surat evidence. "It was the practice not to give takavi until arrears were paid. But in the famine year that practice was discontinued. I think that was before I asked for takavi. I got the certificate from the Talati that I had paid though I had not paid the arrears. The Talati wrote it. I showed the certificate to the Rao Saheb. It was the practice of the taluka. I asked for the money for bullocks, grass and seed." I need not comment in

THE EFFRONTERY OF THIS MAN

who has to pay assessment in thousands, who boasts of the money he spends in philanthropy, asking for takavi for seed, and I leave it to the judgment of all rightminded men to determine the end and object and value of an agitation organized by a person who is in arrears for public dues to the amount of thousands of rupees and who does not scruple to admit that he produced a false document before a public officer to gain a private advantage. I do not deny that in the course of the inquiry grounds were shown for believing that there were some irregularities and illegalities ; the village officers are by no means angels of perfection, but on the contrary often do things which are both stupid and wrong, and probably any extensive inquiry in any part of the country would show that more things are done which ought not to be done. As early as April, 1900, the Commission ascertained that some of the practices of which there was some evidence produced in the inquiry were going on, and he promptly took steps to put a stop to them. But as might be expected in the circumstances, almost all the allegations were found to be reckless and unfounded. Let me give this advice to the Hon. Mr. Parekh. If he has any trustworthy evidence of acts of oppression, let him put it before the officers whose duty it is to investigate it. One of the main duties of the superior officers is to exercise supervision over the officers of lower grade. They are always ready to take measures for the protection of the cultivators, that being one of the purposes for which they travel about the districts, and they are glad of any assistance in the matter. I know the honourable member has contended that the reason why people do not make complaints to the superior officer is that they are afraid of bringing on themselves more ill-treatment. I do not think any district officer has found agriculturists backward in complaining when they have any substantial grievance, and I understand people of the classes who were brought forward as witnesses in the Ankleswar and Olpad inquiry—Borahs and Kolis—are more likely to resist legal process than to put up meekly and without remonstrances or complaint with illegal ill-treatment. But, at any rate, the reason assigned does not apply to Mr. Parekh himself, and the cultivators are quite intelligent enough to know that complaints made publicly through the Hon. Mr. Parekh are not less likely to bring on them the ill-will of the lower officers than complaints to the proper authorities. If his object is to get rapid redress of the grievances, he will gain it best by going straight or assisting those concerned to go straight to the officers whose duty it is to give redress. This course is not so likely to secure a chorus of praise from a section of the press as the indiscriminate publication of allegation, but I give the honourable member credit for having a higher motive than that allegation. I did not catch the full details of the cases cited by him, but I presume that as in Ankleshwar and Olpad the more serious constitute charges of criminal offences, and the honourable member knows that there are tribunals constituted for the purpose of trying them. The experiment of passing by the properly constituted authorities which was forced on us by the publication in profusion of detailed allegations, has not been so satisfactory as to induce us to repeat it. I am not aware whether the influence of Mr. Jivanji is as great and whether he and his agents—persons whom in his deposition he described as "men that I trusted"—have been as active in the Broach as in the Ankleshwar and Olpad talukas, but the example of an adjoining taluka must have had its effect, and there are many indications that the state of affairs is the same in the Broach taluka as in the others.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit has referred at some length to the practice in the matter of granting suspensions and remissions. He thinks that the provisions of the Famine Relief Code do not require any inquiry before suspension and asks if he is not right to be corrected. He is quite right if he understands suspension to be the same as postponement of collection. The Collectors are of course guided by the Famine Relief Code and on the occurrence of a famine take no steps for the collection of revenue until inquiry be made. When inquiry is made there may be ordered in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880 either collection or further suspension of collection for a defined period, or immediate remission. The course to be followed in future is still the subject of correspondence, and I am not at liberty to discuss it. It has however, practically been settled that there should be at once announced a general suspension of collection for defined periods in proportion to the general estimate by area of extent of failure. To this not very important modification of our system, we have, as stated in our reply to the Famine Commission, no serious objection. In cases such as those of Gujarat, north of the Nerbudda in 1899-1900, and Bijapur in 1896 7, it will involve a complete abandonment of revenue for at least a year, and probably an increase of difficulty in collection in future, but this drawback may well be put up with, there are preponderating advantages. But a general remission is a very different matter and the suggestion that in such circumstances as we have recently had to deal with arrears should be wiped off without discrimination is nothing short of ludicrous. The reason assigned—that we have to depend on corrupt and untrustworthy village officers—would be an unequally adequate one for abandoning the land revenue altogether, or indeed for giving up the whole administration. Mr. Mehta at whose insistance a statement of the remissions granted has been laid on the table, recognizes the propriety and the liberality of the course which we have adopted and with the fairmindedness and straightforwardness which characterise him, at once makes acknowledgment of the fact. I wish the Hon. Mr. Dikshit and the Hon. Mr. Parekh had followed his example, for it is not fitting that an act of unparalleled generosity practically at the cost of other provinces should be received with carping criticism. These honourable members continue to argue that as we have not wiped off all arrears without inquiry or discrimination, we have not given effect to the intention of the Government of India. It is surely a sufficient answer that the Government of India have the power and are not likely to want the will to see that their intentions are not frustrated. As I have said in the Financial Statement, agriculturists who have not in hand the means of paying arrears have been relieved of liability for them, and no such exercise of liberality has ever been known before. That is the object which we, and, I believe, the Government of India have had in view, and it has been practically carried out in full.

CULTIVATORS AND SPECULATORS.

Throughout the whole famine period the broad distinctions which we have directed to be maintained is between "bona fide" agriculturists, that is, people who personally and with their families engage in cultivation for their livelihood, and people who hold land as an investment or for speculations. The former we hold to have a fair claim to liberal treatment; the latter we consider bound to fulfil their contracts. The distinction is one to which there is no great difficulty in giving effect; and we assume "bona fide" agriculturists who in two or three successive years have had little crops to have no resources left. There has been more difficulty in determining who reaped sufficient crops, for in the past two years crops have varied largely in different places and even in the same villages. But we have no reason to doubt that the difficulty has been met in a generally satisfactory manner. I do not pretend that the line can be drawn with mathematical accuracy, and it is, of course, possible that some of the people whose arrears have been declared for collection may still show some claim to consideration, but it is beyond a doubt that, with little exception, if any, the arrears are due from people who have no such claim. They are largest in the district of Broach, and especially in those parts of it in which fine crops have been reaped in the past three years because there the unprincipled agitations to which I have referred has had most effect. Those who are best able to pay are the most backward in doing so. Jivanji Munjibhai is singular in having the audacity to plead publicly for a general remission in the interest of poor ryots while he has most to gain by it; but there are plenty of notoriously wealthy people who withhold their public dues. There are amongst them men who pay large sums as income-tax, men who have in the meantime spent thousands of rupees in marriages, purchase of property, and other objects, men who for other purposes depose that they have large incomes; men who notwithstanding that they have not paid their assessment do not scruple to bring suits for rent against their tenants. In almost all, if not all, of the cases I refer to, the failure of crops was not so great, as under the most liberal proposals which have been made would entitle anybody whatever to a remission, in many not even to a suspension. The Collector of Broach states in a recent report: "I should estimate the cases of persons of means who had fair crops in the last two years and could easily have paid their revenue, but who have paid only in part or not at all, at scores if not hundreds." I do not doubt that people who publicly advocate a general remission of arrears without discrimination even in such circumstances as I have mentioned, think that they are doing a public benefit. Those who know least about the matter are the most ready to write about it, and the most dogmatic opinions are expressed by people who have never seen the inside of an Indian village. But I deliberately say that, in my opinion, they have done a public disservice. They have encouraged demoralisation which it will take years to root out. They have benefited nobody. No single ryot has yet a concession through their advocacy. But many men of means have been induced to persist in conduct which either already has or will bring in them unpleasant consequences. The arm of the law is long enough to reach all of them, and strong enough to deal adequately with them in good time, but it is neither for the advantage of the individuals nor for convenience of Government and Government officers, that occasion should be given for extensive coercive measures. I will not venture to predict what new definitions in our system may be eventually determined to be desirable, but I hope and confidently believe that we shall never have a system which will encourage people of ample resources to withhold their public dues in the chance of sharing the benefit of a general remission of arrears.

THE RECORD OF RIGHTS' BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

After the close of the discussion on the Budget at the Legislative Council meeting to-day, the Hon. Mr. Monteath introduced an important Bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in the lands of the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Member said :—

The Bill of which I have now to propose the first reading is not a heroic piece of legislation. It is, as I hope to be able to show, a very cautious and indeed in some respects a tentative measure. Nevertheless it will, I trust, be recognized as a not unimportant step towards a system calculated to have very beneficial economic results. It has been the subject of prolonged discussion and it has been altered and moulded into its present shape after consideration of numerous valuable suggestions which have been made from time to time. I need scarcely dilate on the advantages of a correct record of rights in land, but it may be well to allude briefly to them. These advantages are almost inestimable. The security and certainty of title which such a record gives raise the value of land and at any rate check forced sales of it for utterly inadequate prices, from which large numbers of cultivators now suffer much loss; they induce loans to be made at reasonable interest, instead of the ruinous rates now so common; they minimize the occasions of litigation regarding land which now too often lead to hopeless bankruptcy, and make such litigation as is undertaken more speedy and less expensive. If such a record were prepared, it would almost certainly be followed by a system of public transfer which according to Sir Henry Sumner Maine was the primitive method in this as in other countries, which has now been adopted almost throughout the continent of Europe, and which that eminent authority has characterized as the greatest legal discovery of the age. That system would be especially beneficial in the greater part of this Presidency where one of the contracting parties is generally unable single handed to protect his own interests, and the aggregate of the time, trouble and money which would be saved by the substitution of public registration for cumbrous and ambiguously worded conveyances would be enormous. It is also manifest that such registration would check forgery and perjury much more effectually than our present system of registration of assurances, which was designed mainly for that purpose. The utility of the record in administration will be in some respects not so great in this Presidency as in Zemindary provinces, but in other respects it will be even greater. Subletting of land is foreign to—is indeed a departure from—the rayatwari system, and so far as that system is maintained rent cannot be the basis of the assessment. But the systematic registration of the terms on which such land as is held by capitalists is sublet will afford valuable indications of the incidence of the assessment and will greatly assist Government in the proper regulation of it. It is of paramount importance that Government should know how far the cultivators are really in beneficial occupation of the land or how far that occupation is passing into the hands of capitalists or speculators,—from whom in default of the registered occupant the assessment is equitably due—who have a claim to consideration in unfavourable seasons, and who have not,—and in what cases and to what amount takavi loans can be properly granted; and in many other details of administration it is necessary to know what are the interests in the land actually subsisting. The facts connected with these points are at present ascertainable and indeed have to be ascertained, but it will be of great advantage to have them regularly put on record instead of making special inquiries as occasion arises. The advantages I have enumerated will of course only be attained in full when the record is perfectly correct, but they will be attained in part even if it is in some respects defective and in increasing proportion as it gradually approximates correctness.

THE NEED FOR THE BILL.

One of the main objects of the Bombay Survey Settlement was, as stated in the Joint Report, the preservation of all proprietary and other rights. In all the earlier literature on the subject it was assumed that the cultivators were the occupants, and the terms are indeed used synonymously. Land was not then sought after as an investment. In the circumstances the settlement register was at first, no doubt, a substantially correct record of title. In the old Survey Act (Bombay I of 1865) there was no attempt to discriminate between occupant; the term "occupant" was defined as the person whose name is authorizedly entered in the survey papers or other public accounts as responsible to Government for the payment of the assessment, and such a person alone had the right of occupancy. But the Land Revenue Code by separate definitions of "occupant" and "registered occupant" made it possible for the liability for the assessment, and the more substantial rights of occupancy to attach to different people although some privileges, such as appropriation to purposes other than agriculture can still be ordinarily granted only to registered occupants. There were made other elaborate distinctions and the framers of the Code anticipated that under it the Revenue record would become a complete record of title. Amongst the objects of a survey mentioned in Section 95 are the record and preservation of rights connected with the land, and it was assumed, not without reason, that people who have parted with their rights would not consent to remain responsible for the revenue. But the result has been very different. There is indeed reason to believe that the members of the agricultural classes or many of them still regard entry in the Government accounts as the best proof of permanent ownership, and on that account object to change even when they have lost all legal right. There seems to be an inherited belief that while their names remain they have a right of recovery. Deeds of sale are not unfrequently accompanied by a verbal stipulation that if the money is required, the land will be restored. Courts have, I understand, under the Dekhan Agriculturists Relief Act, held some such verbal stipulations proved and decided the transactions to be in reality mortgages. There are cases in which the sale deeds expressly reserve the right of registration, and on occasions that right has been the subject of a separate sale. It is not surprising that astuter people have taken advantage of the feeling to which I have referred, and while appropriating all real right in the land have let the cultivators remain primarily responsible for the assessment. Indeed they are often, on account of this clinging of the cultivators to a possibility of recovery, able to squeeze out of the latter every farthing beyond what is needed to keep soul and body together. Thus it happens that a large proportion of the changes in the beneficial occupation of the land are not registered in the village accounts. Even people who obtain decrees transferring the occupants' interest, do not always apply to have their names entered, and although on the death of a registered occupant it is obligatory on the Collector to enter the name of the person appearing to be the nearest heir, it is not obligatory on the heir to report the death, and there is often considerable delay in altering the register. Co-sharers are entitled to have their names entered, but they do not always make the claim, and in many places transfers without regard to the demarcated fields or subdivisions are not uncommon. There is no regular record of subtenancies. The consequence of all this is that although almost all people interested have the option of getting their interests entered in the village accounts, these accounts do not now constitute a complete or correct record of rights, and the Courts hold that entries in the Collector's books are not strong evidence of title.

The first method of obtaining a correct record of rights which was considered was, as one might expect, the enlargement and alteration of the revenue accounts so as to make them show all interests and to embody in the Land Revenue Code, as there has been embodied in Land Revenue Acts applied in other parts of India, provisions for the purpose. To this course there appeared insuperable objections. We cannot without up-setting the whole survey system disregard the demarcated fields as the units of assessment or abandon the practice of holding the person who has formally undertaken the liability to be primarily responsible for the assessment, and although the desire to retain the names on the Collector's books when all substantial right to the land has been lost is perhaps little more than a sentiment, it is a sentiment which in justice should be respected. It will, however, be to the advantage of these people themselves to realize what is their real legal position. But these objections do not apply to the preparation and maintenance of a record separate from the revenue register, and this is the course which after full consideration it was decided to adopt.

A STUPENDOUS TASK.

We do not overlook the fact that the preparation of the record in this Presidency will be a stupendous task and that it can be accomplished only by the exercise of care, patience and long-sustained attention. Our ryots correspond to the tenants in zemindari tracts, and the acquisition of lands by capitalists, mortgages of several classes, partitions by succession and other sub-divisions, sub-letting and other transactions have created, at least in some places, more complicated interests than are known in other parts of India. But before proceeding further, an experiment was actually tried in some villages and the result was to show that the preparation and maintenance of a substantially accurate record, although difficult, would not be impracticable. Indeed the work is now proceeding in several talukas of each of 14 districts which were not in the past year much affected by famine.

In some places the utility of the record has already been recognized and the preparation of it has been welcomed, but in places near the larger towns, where the land-holders have ceased to comply with requests which cannot be legally enforced little can be done in the way of obtaining trustworthy information without the inducements and the powers which are provided for in the Bill before the Council. Some objection has been raised and may perhaps be repeated to the grant of these powers with the result that people refusing or neglecting to comply with demands for information or documents will be liable to punishment. The objection appears to me rather trivial. It has been urged by some of a different opinion that all contracts regarding unalienated land should be tri-lateral; the State as supreme land-lord being a party. Without however putting forward the bug-bear of State landlordism, of which there is in some quarters a dread unaccountable to me, I do not see how it can reasonably be denied that the State has such an interest in all land in this Presidency as to entitle it to demand information regarding all rights subsisting in it and without some such powers as I have referred to a record which must be of great public benefit cannot be properly prepared.

Doubt has been expressed whether it is expedient to employ the village officers in the work, or whether much reliance can be placed on what is done by them. Many of our village officers are certainly not worthy of much trust, but I am not aware that they are much worse than village officers elsewhere, and we have the authority of the Government of India for saying that the system of village inspection by the District staff has been carried further in Bombay than in any other province of India. It is true that in the North of India the initial record has been prepared by the Settlement Officers, but we have now no settlement officers to whom we can entrust the duty. The registers will be village records, and we cannot dispense with the knowledge and general assistance of the village officers in the preparation of them. But they will really have very little power or responsibility. The rules will provide that the village officers will enter only such interests as are absolutely undisputed and keep a statement of disputed cases. Every entry made by them will be examined and checked by a Circle Inspector, and 20 per cent of the entries will be tested by the Mamlatdar and further test will be taken by the sub-divisional officer. In all cases of dispute the Mamlatdar will inquire who is in possession and make the entry simply on the basis of possession. In such cases, however the entries will not be made in the record of rights until they are approved by the sub-divisional officer.

THE CORRECTNESS OF THE RECORD.

I think I need hardly add to what is said in the statement of objects and reasons regarding the inducements provided to people to register their interests. But as it has been urged that the record cannot be expected to be correct unless it exacted as in the Acts relating to Northern India and the Central Provinces that the entries shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved. I may explain that it seemed to us that such a provision might work injustice if made at once. We hope and believe that by constant revision and alteration as the people become alive to the importance of disclosing their interests, the record will be improved and that in course of time it will be correct in all essential respects. It will then be legitimate to give by law presumptive validity to the entries and such a course will facilitate the perfection of the record. It may even be eventually possible to declare that the entries have conclusive force and to have all the advantages of a system of public transfer which I have enumerated. But we cannot expect a perfect record to be created at once as a full-armed Minerva sprung from the brain of Jupiter, and while the process of improvement, which in view of the difficulties I have mentioned can be only gradual and perhaps not very rapid, is going on and until the general accuracy of the record is assured, we think it should be left to the Courts to determine what evidential value the entries should have. Honourable members will recognize that through the adoption of this course the measure can at least do no harm; the worst that can happen even if it absolutely fail is some waste of time and trouble.

Before concluding I may notice an alternative method of obtaining a record of interests in land which has been suggested and which indeed naturally suggests itself as a simple substitute. It is that of compiling from the Registration records a statement of transactions and it may be said that now that the Transfer of Property Act is applied in the Presidency proper, the transactions in land which are not now registered are not very important. Such a statement would be fairly sufficient for statistical and some other purposes, and indeed orders have been in force for some years requiring the sub-Registrars to send monthly returns to the Mamlatdars of the registered transactions affecting land in the several talukas. These returns will be of great use in compiling the register of rights, but they cannot take its place. In the first place much of the land has not been the subject of registered transactions; it is only since the Transfer of Property Act was applied that documents affecting land under the value of Rs. 100 are compulsorily registrable, and even now transfers can be affected by actual delivery of possession without registration. Then so far as mortgages have been forclosed or redeemed, the returns would be misleading, and they would not show at all annual leases which are by far the most common in this Presidency. Finally these statements would amount only to a record of instruments registered, which is very different from a record of rights. Many instruments although registered are altogether false and fraudulent, and all instruments have to be proved before they are accepted as evidence. The entries in the record of right, which will as far as possible be made before the whole village, can hardly in any case be fraudulent, and they will in themselves constitute evidence, whatever weight be attached to it, of title. For these reasons it is considered very desirable to maintain a record of rights in land besides continuing for the present at any rate the existing system of registration of assurances and in addition to the information which may be derived from such registration.

With these remarks I beg to propose the first reading of the Bill.

THE HON. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said :—The Bill which had just been introduced for first reading by the Hon. Mr. Monteath looked a very innocent, tiny little creature but it had some potentialities of evil, which he thought, must be corrected at the outset. As at present advised, he had no objection to the principle of the Bill, and, therefore, he did not intend to oppose the first reading. Sir Bhalchandra then proceeded briefly to indicate the points in regard to which the Bill in his view required to be amended. The point which in his judgment imperatively called for a change was the authorization of the village accountant as the officer to make and to keep in custody the proposed record of rights. He thought this work ought to be entrusted to a more responsible officer like the Mamlatdar. In any case he ought not to be an officer inferior to the Phadnis or Aval Karkoon. The village accountant, however estimable an officer he might be, should not be burdened with greater responsibilities, nor allowed larger opportunities of exercising petty oppression. In fact the object of obtaining a correct record of rights, which the Government had at heart, would itself be frustrated if the work was entrusted to a class of officials who were not very distinguished for honesty or intelligence. If the record was required to be made in the presence or under the supervision of the Mamlatdar or the Phadnis there was a guarantee of the record being correctly made and preserved. Referring to section 6 of the Bill, he said he could not approve of the proposal to levy fees. The levy of fees was apt to frighten away many persons and lead to evasion of the law. Moreover, it would be an additional burden on the debtors in the case of mortgages, sales and the like. A still more objectionable provision was the proposed imposition of fine of Rs. 50 for omission to give the requisite information. It was a very heavy penalty and out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence. The present Bill was an experimental measure,—an innovation which was entirely new to the people, and the value of which they were too ignorant to understand. Information was required to be given in cases of transfer of title by inheritance or succession. Such a transfer occurred by operation of law and rarely required a document to signify it. In such cases especially the people were apt to omit to give information out of sheer ignorance. The fine would make such ignorance an offence. He owned that some sanction was necessary to enforce obedience to law, but he should ask that the sanction might be devised in some form other than a money payment. In any case Rs. 50 was much too heavy a fine. In the city of Bombay omission to give information to the Collector within a specified time of any change of title involved a fine of Rs. 10. Compared to this the fine of Rs. 50 on poor villagers for what might often be mere ignorance rather than neglect or wilful omission was uncommonly severe. He also considered that the provision requiring a certified copy of entries in the record of rights and the register of mutations to be attached to a plaint in a civil suit was a needless encumbrance in the way of poor suitors.

THE HON. MR. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare said as regard the principle involved in the Bill he was in favour of it. The subject had occupied the attention of the authorities for the last twenty five years, and some duty had been cast upon the Bombay Government to bring in some such measure. The Bill did not pretend to be in any way final, nor did he think that it would furnish a record which could be of any appreciable use. He thought the village Kulkarni had too many duties attached to his office, and it would not be fair to ask him to undertake additional duties without providing for a substantial increase in his salary. He also thought that in order to secure efficiency and correctness the work done by the Kulkarni in this respect should be made subject to supervision by superior officers. He took exception to the penalty clause and considered the fine of Rs. 50 too heavy. He concluded by expressing the opinion that unless the Bill was thoroughly amended it would prove an impracticable measure.

THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit doubted whether it was necessary to go in for this legislation at present. It would appear from what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Monteath that an experiment had been tried for preparing a record without consideration and that it had succeeded in almost all villages, though not in towns, where the people were not found so ready to supply the information required. He, however, thought if people were properly informed as to the object of calling for such information they would readily assist the Government in their inquiry.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh admitted the usefulness of keeping a record such as was contemplated under the Bill, but he was of opinion that the method which Government proposed to adopt for the purpose of attaining the object was likely to cause much harassment and oppression to ignorant people and the record of rights might become an engine in the hands of designing people of fraudulently depriving illiterate ryots of their rights. The Government would remember that the village accountants were servants of a very unreliable and unsatisfactory class and there was no immediate prospect of raising their pay and position in such a manner as to appreciably raise their tone and character. Instances were numerous of their abusing of their powers and oppressing poor agriculturists. He thought it was dangerous to arm servants of this class with powers larger than they already possessed.

MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in replying on the debate said: I need say little in reply to the hon. members. Of course, all suggestions for the modification of the Bill will be carefully considered in Select Committee and such objections as have been made would seem to a large extent to have been answered by me in anticipation in the speech in which I introduced the Bill. The main objection appears to be that village officers should not be entrusted with the duty. I have endeavoured to show that village officers will really not have much power or responsibility. But at the same time they must be engaged in the preparation of the record, as the record is a village record and they have a great deal of information connected with it which they must use and which the higher officers must make use of. The Hon. Mr. Parekh seems to think there is no provision for recording the existing rights.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: On the application of a person who has acquired the right.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath: A person who has acquired the right is required under Section 4 at once to give notice of it. As regards a case in which there is no recent acquisition, Section 3 provides that the village officers are to make the record. I may say that the intention is, and the instructions issued will be, that the record will as far as possible be prepared in the presence of the whole village and therefore the opportunity which the village officers will have of exacting fees will apparently not be very large. But at the same time, as I said, this is one of the details which can be considered in Select Committee. Then as regards the objection to the levy of a fee. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra and, I think, other hon members did not seem to have noticed that a fee—not a fine—of fifty rupees is not prescribed. What is given is power to the Collector to levy a fee which may not exceed fifty rupees. It will, of course, be for the Collector to say whether any fee should be collected or not, even if there has been a delay of three months. There is very little reason to suppose that any oppressive fee will be levied but it is necessary to prescribe some maximum, and a maximum fee of fifty rupees seems to be a reasonable one to prescribe. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit and the Hon. Mr. Parekh think that the Bill should not be proceeded with at all and that we should go on with the experiment without the Bill. I have, Sir, endeavoured to show that in many places little can be done without giving the Collector and the various officers some power. It is true that in the outlying places where the Collector's authority is still supreme, a great deal can be done; but in a large number of places where the people know that they are in no way bound to give information or produce documents they will refuse to do so and the result will be that practically nothing can be done unless the powers proposed to be given are given. I do not know, Sir, that there is any other point to which I need now refer. As I say the details will be fully considered in Committee.

The first reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath: I have now, Sir, to propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal, the Hon. Mr. Khare, the Hon. Mr. Lely, the Hon. Mr. Dikshit and the mover, and that an instruction be given them to report within four months. I recognise the force of what has been said that ample time should be given to those interested to make any suggestions that they choose to offer and I think if a period of four months is fixed it will allow the Bill to be proceeded with during the course of the Bombay Session.

The motion appointing the Select Committee was adopted.

THE KHOTE SETTLEMENT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said; Your Excellency—With your Excellency's permission I have to ask the leave of the Council to withdraw Bill No. IV. of 1898, a Bill to amend the Khote Settlement Act. I think, I may say without undue disclosure of official secrets that objections were raised by superior authority to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee which it was held differed materially from the Bill authorized to be introduced. We were able to suggest modifications which it was admitted prima facie met the objections but we were desired to make somewhat extensive enquiries as to the probable effect of the legislation proposed before proceeding further and it was suggested that the Bill before the Council should be withdrawn and a fresh one submitted for consideration. A new Bill has been for some time ready, but the inquiry I have referred to has not yet been entirely completed. I hope however that a new Bill will be ready for first reading in the Bombay Session. I observe that the Hon. Mr. Khare has given notice of a motion to introduce a Bill to amend the same Act. I do not know whether he will press the motion in view of the statement, but of course we cannot proceed simultaneously with two Bills for the same purpose. I shall of course be happy to consider whether any of the provisions of Mr. Khare's draft can be with advantage incorporated in ours. In these circumstances the hon. member will perhaps not consider it necessary to introduce a separate Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Khare observed that he might say at the outset that he had no objection to the proposal brought forward. Honourable members would see that this bill in 1898 was devised admittedly to meet very great hardships under which landowners had been suffering for some years before. These were not of their own creation or the creation of any agencies over which they had any control. The hardships that arose were no doubt not created intentionally by any department of Government, but Government had admitted that they existed. In 1893 the Government told these people that there was no remedy by executive measures. They admitted the hardship and the loss, but the only remedy that could possibly be efficacious was by means of an act of legislation. Five years afterwards this Bill was introduced. As it stood the Bill in his opinion, instead of relieving hardships would have tended to create more complications and was so calculated to create more hardships. The Select Committee, consisting of official and non-official members, submitted a report. After that they were told the Government withdrew this measure because some one in authority objected to it. This raised the question what was the position of the Council in a matter of this kind.

H. E. the Governor said he did not think there would be any advantage in discussing the action of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Khare continuing said he did not intend to discuss that. But it simply came to this that they approved and passed only those measures which were approved by the higher authorities. That raised in his mind some strange reflections. However, as he had said he had no intention of opposing the motion because he did not think that the Bill would meet all requirements. At the same time he craved the President's permission to allow his own motion on the subject to stand over.

The proposal was adopted by the Council.

H. E. the Governor then adjourned the Council sine die.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Among the answers laid on the table in reply to questions by hon. members were the following:—

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit it was stated that the report on the famine which commenced in the year 1899 and is not yet at an end will be prepared as soon as famine conditions have ceased to exist in the Presidency.

FORFEITURES OF LANDS.

Replying to Mr. Dikshit, Government stated that full information as to what forfeitures of lands had taken place for non-payment of land revenue in the different districts of the Presidency during the revenue year which has just expired and how the forfeited lands had been disposed of, was not yet on the record of Government, but it would be called for.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CATTLE TRUCKS.

In answer to Mr. Dikshit it was stated that in cases of absolute necessity the use of goods wagons for the carriage of passengers is permitted by order of the Governor General in Council under Section 63 of the Railways Act, the duty of determining the number of passengers to be accommodated in each type of goods wagons at different seasons of the year and also of framing rules under which passengers may be carried in such stock being deputed to the Senior Government Inspectors. In accordance with this order rules for the conveyance of passengers in goods vehicles on the Southern Maratha Railway were drawn up and approved by the Senior Government Inspector, Bombay. By these rules cattle-trucks are not permitted to be used for the carriage of passengers and it has not come to the notice of the Senior Government Inspector that they are so used by the Railway Administration in contravention of the rules.

LONAVLA AND KHANDALA WATER SUPPLY.

Government in reply to Mr. Dikshit stated: The proposal to provide a water-supply for Lonavla and Khandala from the Bushi Tank, which is the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has been under the consideration of this Government for some time. The question is a complicated one in which Government, the Railway and the Local Bodies are interested, and it is not possible to state any date on which the work is likely to be commenced.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The Honourable Mr. Dikshit asked; Have Government considered the desirability of moving the present residential quarters of the Elphinstone College to a more open and less crowded locality and, if so, what decision has been come to? Government replied; The question has been considered, but there is no immediate prospect of the College or the quarters being moved to another site.

The Honourable Mr. Dikshit also asked: Is it true that Government are acquiring back from the City Improvement Trust the plot of ground adjacent to the Elphinstone College now used as a play-ground by the students of that College? Government replied: The answer to this question is in the negative.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked: (1) whether a complaint was made to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka of Nadiad that the Aval Karkun of the Taluka abused cultivators and had them beaten by his peon for the purpose of forcing them to pay the Government dues? (2) whether any enquiry was made on such complaint? (3) and, if so, what was the nature of the enquiry and what was its result? Government replied: (1) yes, (2) yes, (3) An oral complaint was made by certain villagers of Piplata. While the District Deputy Collector was listening to it, another villager arrived and with the consent of the others asked that the matter should be allowed to drop, time being given to the complainants to sell their tobacco crops to enable them to pay their assessment. No formal inquiry was held, but the Collector hearing of the complainant immediately sent for and questioned the Aval-Karkun, who denied the charge stating that as there was a regular combination in Nadiad Taluka not to pay Government dues he called the leading villagers of Piplata to the "chora" and spoke to them, that one of them agreed to pay and a peon was accordingly sent from the "chora" to bring the dues, that the peon returned empty-handed and complained of having been abused and beaten, and that the total sum collected in the village was Rs. 2. The Collector held that the Aval-Karkun had not acted in any way improperly. No complaint was made to either Collector or Commissioner.

CONTUMACIOUS DEFAULTERS.

Replying to Mr. Parekh Government stated that the Collector of Broach reported that sixteen warrants were issued for the arrest and detention of contumacious revenue defaulters. Out of these only five were executed, most of the defaulters paying the moment the warrent reached them. The arrears of the persons arrested amounted altogether to Rs. 741-3-4. The collections amount to Rs. 744-3-6 including cost of arrest. Of the persons arrested, one was detained for ten days, one for six, one for two and two for one day each.

Adam Bagash Isa of Janzor was arrested under Section 157 of the Land Revenue Code as a contumacious defaulter. He was confined in a vacant room of the Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Broach.

Punja Raiji is a substantial, educated Patidar of Bharthana, who in partnership with Ambaidas, the Patel, and others unites money-lending with agriculture and holds land in mortgage. The village of Bharthana is a rich one, the cotton having a special value in the market, and in the year just closed the value of the cotton crop alone was on the lowest computation more than twice the assessment of the village. There were also Jowari and Til crops which yielded half as much again. This is assuming an outturn much below the Taluka average, which was 10 annas. The amount due from Punja for the year 1901-1902 was Rs. 118-11-9 land revenue and Rs. 35 Takavi, but he has not been proceeded against in respect of the latter sum. Of his land revenue he had paid Rs. 31, leaving an arrear of Rs. 87-11-9. An attempt was made to distrain on his ornaments, which he baffled by placing them all on the person of his wife. Consequently on the 22nd July, four months after the second instalment had fallen due, a warrant was issued for his arrest and he was brought to the Mamlatdars' Kacheri on the 23rd. He was accompanied by Karunashankar and Ambaidas. He presented no petition to the Mamlatdar but verbally offered to pay in five or ten days if released—an offer which the Mamlatdar properly refused as it was only meant to effect his escape. Karunashankar then offered to pay Rs. 50 on his behalf saying he had no more, and finally Karunashankar and Ambaidas together offered the full amount to the Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdar directed them to pay it to the Talati who was then in the office, and this was done, and Punja was released. All this took place in the course of the day. It is alleged that Punja mortgaged 4 acres of his land to Karunashankar for Rs. 99 to pay this arrear.

There is reason to believe that the whole of this episode was got up to be the foundation of such a question as has been asked. About two months ago the undersigned became aware that one Kalidas Parbhudas, a Patidar of Jhadeshvar, of a very wealthy family, and himself a contumacious defaulter, was travelling about the Broach Taluka inviting persons to go to Bombay and give evidence regarding the execution of process. There was unusual excitement among the Khatedars of Bharthana, with talk of assaulting the Mamlatdar should he bring any warrants, and getting up another Anklesh war Commission. The intermediate steps of this plot on the part of Punja, if there was a plot, are of course, unknown; but immediately on his release he and his supporters went off to Jhadeshvar and spent the night with Kalidas Parbhudas. It is not known whether they proceeded to Bombay. The mortgage to Karunashankar was probably a temporary device to serve the purpose of the scheme. The quantity of land mortgaged to secure the money wanted is absurd for this rich village, where, as the statistics of the Sub-Registrar office show, land was being mortgaged for Rs. 99 per acre about the time this transaction took place. The "Amkidas" of the question is Ambaidas Gokuldas, the Police Patel, who came with the other two. They obviously had the money ready when they arrived, and the chaffering that took place was part of the scheme.

DISTRAINTS IN BROACH.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Parekh, Government stated:—The total number of distraints in the Broach Taluka up to the 31st ultimo was 411. Of these the greater number were only nominal distraints in which the property was not taken out of the possession of the owner and property was finally sold in only 39 cases. The number of distraints in the villages of Chamargaon, Shamlad, Shahapur and Bharthana were 12, 37, 21 and 15, respectively, and not as stated by the honourable member. The Mamlatdar of Broach was careful to warn the village officers before the instalments fell due of the limitation of distraints by Government Resolution No. 8932, dated the 23rd December last, and no case of actual distraint of grain, handgrinding mills, mattresses, cots and cooking utensils. In many instances the Talatis through negligence of orders warned defaulters that such articles would be distrained and sold, and took security that they would not remove them from their houses; but the error was invariably corrected by the Mamlatdar on receipt of the reports, and no such articles were sold.

PLAGUE INSPECTION.

Replying to Mr. Parekh:—Government stated that they do not at present propose to discontinue the protection that is afforded to uninfected districts by the system of inspection posts.

THE BOMBAY SALUTING BATTERY.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken for the removal at an early date of the Apollo Bandar Saluting Battery?

Government replied: The Saluting Battery is under the control of the Military authorities who have been addressed on the subject at the instance of the Trustees of the Port.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO CHILDREN.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar asked: With reference to a question put by me at a Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1898, regarding the prohibition of the sale of liquor to Children under 15 years of age, will Government be graciously pleased to state what the "great practical difficulties" are that "would be involved in enforcing a prohibition of the kind" as mentioned by them in their reply to the above-mentioned question, having regard to the fact that the Presidency Magistrates and the Police have habitually to deal with juvenile offenders, and are able to discriminate in their ages? Government replied, In the opinion of Government the difficulties were indicated with sufficient clearness in the reply of 28th March 1898. The fact that the Magistrates and the Police have to deal with juvenile offenders manifestly does not meet the objection to the proposal to make it an offence on the part of people who are incapable of discriminating ages to sell liquor to persons below a specified age.

THE REMISSION OF FAMINE ARREARS.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked: Will Government be pleased to state how the sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000, the remission of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in March last, was made up? What portion of it represented arrears up to the end of the revenue year 1900-1901 (i. e., up to 31st July 1901) and which portion represented the expected arrears out of the demand for 1901-1902? Government replied The sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 was made up as follows:—Rs. 63,62,963 or roughly Rs. 64,00,000 suspended arrears of revenue due up to end of July 1901, of which Rs. 39,21,429 had been formally suspended before the close of the revenue year 1900-1901 and Rs. 24,41,534 had been set down as likely to be announced as suspended after the close of the year. Rs. 66,00,000 revenue due for the year 1901-02 which it was believed, would according to practice have to be suspended. The latter sum was necessarily only a rough estimate.

The Hon Mr. Mehta also asked: Will Government places on the Table a statement showing for each district in the Presidency—a total amount of land revenue that was in arrear on 31st July 1901 (b) the portion of such arrears which has since been collected; (c) the demand for the revenue year 1901-1902; (d) the protion of such demand that was not collected up to 30th July 1902; (e) the amount ordered to be remitted by the end of last revenue year.

Government in answer laid on the table the following statement.

Statement shewing the collections and remissions of land revenue from 1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902.

Districts.	Total land revenue arrears on 31st July 1901.	(a) Amounts collected out of column 2.	Land revenue demand for revenue year 1901-02.	(b) Amounts out of column 4 not collected up to 31st July 1902.	Amounts ordered to be remitted from 1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	429000	140000	1400000	919000	1183578
Kaira	1261274	58985	2028096	119475	2218451
Panch Mahals	365239	18147	315990	19398	386813
Broach	1858831	35692	2250727	731194	2312569
Surat	216161	96844	2204249	47365	234845
Khandesh	889419	620936	3962654	4 3353	823273
Nasik	509044	150566	1617580	840069	744369
Ahmednagar	1965730	351229	1663570	7 7948	2339306
Poona	1105916	327926	1346073	467735	1232414
Sholapur	359575	92768	1138279	216097	498593
Satara	1140278	457275	1941992	204018	815236
Bijapur	807423	109825	1404672	776730	1477276
Belgaum	92186	47679	1572356	116487	162816
Dharwar	46569	2415[illegible]	2485[illegible]20	40062	55188
Total	11079951	28 3254	25331758	6728716	14514725
Thar & Parkar	......	----	----	......	116292

(a) The figures in column 3 include amounts set down for, and in course of collection: these amounts are not accurately known.

(b) The figures in column 5 exclude amounts set down for, and in course of, collection, but not actually collected by 31st July 1902; these amounts are not accurately known.

Government added:—No arrears have been ordered to be held over for collection in this and following years. Of the amount set down for immediate collection, the greater portion has been collected. The remainder of which Government have no accurate details is in process of being collected and will be collected as soon as possible.

A MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Aisabai, a Mahomedan woman, Ahmedkhan Kashmiri, and Molvi Hedayat Rasool surrendered to their bail to answer a charge of bigamy, abetment of bigamy, and adultery, respectively, preferred against them by Akbarkhan Ahmedkhan. Messrs Khalil, and Pandit, barristers-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Kazi Kabiradin, barrister-at-law, represented the first and second accused, and Mr. H. P. Dastoor, pleader, held Mr. Welinker's brief for the third accused.

The case had evidently excited a good deal of interest among the Mahomedan community because of the fact that all the parties concerned were of some standing and the court-house was crowded with a large number of Mahomedans.

The complainant said that he was a landed proprietor at Poona, and that he was married to the first accused by permission of the second accused who represented himself to be her father, on the 5th January 1897. He was married to her in accordance with the Mahomedan nikah rites of marriage, and he gave the names of the party who had given her away in marriage, those who had attested the ceremony, and of others who had, by invitation attended the marriage ceremony. At the time of the marriage the girl was only nine years of age. In 1899 she came of age, a circumstance which he remembered from the fact that certain Mahomedan ceremonies had to be observed. Shortly after this the alleged father proposed to him to come to Bombay to enjoy the "Id" festivities. They came to Bombay and after the conclusion of the festivities he proposed their return to Poona, when the father prevailed on him to allow the daughter to remain with him (father) for a few days. Subsequently a letter was written to him by a legal gentleman making allegations of cruel treatment by the complainant and his mother towards the first accused. He replied to this through a Poona pleader denying the allegations. Since then he had taken no steps towards restoring his wife to his possession. Within twenty days of the present prosecution his uncle received a letter from a friend disclosing the present state of affairs, and it was on this information that he took the present proceedings.

Counsel for the defence having declined to cross examine, in consequence of the Magistrate expressing his intention to send up the case to the Sessions for trial, Mr. Khalil called two other witnesses to support the evidence of the complainant with regard to the attestation of the marriage ceremony in Poona, and to being one of the invited guests at the marriage cermony.

The case at this stage was adjourned.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Cromarty, where the centenary of Hugh Miller is being celebrated to-day, has had a hard struggle for existence. As early as 1593 it received a charter as a Royal burgh, but owing to financial difficulties it had to resign the honour. After the Union it had a period of depression, while the 1845 settlement inaugurated a wave of commercial activity and enterprise. For a time it was a great resort of shipping, owing to its splendid anchorage, but since steam sealed the doom of the sailing-ship the place has gone back very considerably. An effort is now being made to popularise it as a holiday haunt, but development in this direction has been slow owing to the want of communication with the Highland Railway—a want which is shortly to be supplied by the construction of a light railway.

The quiet little burgh has many attractions for the vistor besides its literary associations. The coast is splendidly rugged, and of commanding beauty are the two Sutors (round rocky knobs) which guard the entrance to the firth. On the Southern Sutor is what is called the Look-out, from which seven counties and and four firths can be seen. Of this Look-out Hugh Miller has written; "It is an exquiste little spot, sweet in itself, and sublime in what it commands—a fine range of forest scenery stretches along the background, while in front the eye may wander over the hills of seven counties and so vast an extent of sea that, on the soberest calculation, we cannot estimate it under a thousand square miles."

Now that the Naval Review is concluded and the warships have left Spithead, the Admiralty will proceed to recoganise the Home Fleet. The Channel squadron will continue as before, and will consist of the six battleships Hannibal, Jupiter, Magnificent Majestic Mars, and Prince George, and the five cruisers Arrogant, Furious, Niobe, Pactolus, and Prometheus. From October 1 next Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., who now holds the post of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, will command the Home Fleet, which will be constituted by amalgamating the port guardships, the coast guardships, and when so ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty the Cruiser Squadron and the torpedo-boat destroyer flotillas. Thus, in the event of the Channel Squadron being sent to the Mediterranean or elsewhere should occasion demand it, we shall have a force ready to defend the British Isles.

The port guardships are the Sans Pareil (Sheerness), Trafalgar (Portsmouth), Nile (Devonpost), and Empress of India (Queenstown). These vessels will cease to be known by this name, and will form the nucleus of the Home Fleet, and as such will be designated the Home Squadron. They will cruise continuously like the Channel Squardon, and it is stated that as the new battleships are sent out to the Mediterranean they will replace the ships of the Royal Sovereign class now in the Straits—namely, the Ramillies and the Repulse (which will come home to take their places in the Home Squadron). Eventually, therefore, the seven battleships of the Royal Sovereign class will go to make up the Home Squardon. The coast guardships at present are the Revenge (Portland), Resolution (Holyhead), Collingwood (Bantry) Australia (Southampton Water) Benbow (Greenock) Galatea (Hull), Anson (Queensferry), Severn (Harwich), Camperdown (Lough Swilly), and Melampus (Kingstown). The Home Squardon will cruise continuously under Rear-Admiral G. L. Atkinson-Willes, now second in command of the Home Squadron, who from October it will become second in command of the Home Feet.

America, a correspondent writes, "is not the only part of the world in which the attempt is being made, as your note describes, to combat tuberculosis by prohibiting public expectoration. Severe rules, strictly enforced, on the subject also prevail at Davos-Platz. There, in fact, the authorities go to the trouble of sending a special emissary to board every train coming to the town and serve every traveller with a copy of a pamphlet or leaflet duly setting forth the rule, the reasons for it, and the penalties attached to its breach,"

Nobody will be surprised to hear it stated, on the authority of "Wine trade Review," that this year's vintage is likely to be short in nearly all the wine-producing countries of Europe. Remembering the recent weather reports from France, the following estimates by the French minister of Agriculture are indeed, almost better than one had dared to hope. The vintage will be good in fourteen departments, fairly good in forty, passable in twelve, and indifferent in eight. Our Bordeaux correspondent says that where the growers have treated their vines properly the prospect is pleasing, but where the bad weather of may and June discouraged them from applying the necessary treatments, the vines are suffering from black rot, oidium, and brown rot. From Beaune we are informed that the production in the Cote d'Or will be short, and a somewhat similar report comes from Reims but in the latter case the appearances are irregular, and some of the proprietors are likely to obtain a good yield. In the Cognac district, where abudance is especially desirable, the vines are in a flourishing condition, but the production will be on a restricted scale. But why, we should like to ask, is cognac a form of alcoholic drink whose "abundance is especially desirable"?

In Portugal things are rather better, although in the Oporto district much damage has been done to the vines by the severe attacks of mildew resulting from the variable character of the weather during the summer. From the Douro, however, reports are still favourable; though the grapes are backward they are free from disease, and should the present hot weather continue, they will easily make up for lost time and be ready for gathering by the end of next month. For sometime the sherry district has been more or less ravaged by the phylloxera, and a correspondent at Jerez-de-la Frontera states that this year there is likely to be a decreased yield of the cheaper varieties in Spain, followed by a rise in price. In Germany the vineyards were damaged by spring frosts, and there will not be a heavy crop, but there are hopes that the quality will be satisfactory. And since quality, in hocks, is becoming a factor of incrasing importance in every country where hock is drunk, except in Germany itself, there is no reason why the Rhenish vintner should this season quarrel with his fate.

Anyone who knows the Archbishop of Canterbury will be very unwilling to believe that he really intends to resign, as reported in "Truth." When any allusion has been made to the subject the Primate has always had one invariable answer, delivered in that never-to-be-forgotten voice: "I'm like an old cab-horse, all right so long as I am in the shafts." The infirmities to which "Truth" alludes are nothing new. The Primate's eyesight has been failing for years and he has by the aid of his marvellous constitution, surmounted many illnesses more severe than his recent indispositions.

Every one knows that episcopal resignations are uncommon, but it is not so generally known that till the Bishops' Resignation Act, 1869, they were impossible. That Act enables a Bishop to retire with a pension of £2,000 a year, or one-third of the income of his see, whichever sum is larger. In the Archbishop's case the sum would be £5,[illegible]00 a year. In addition to this the retiring Bishop may be empowered by Order in Council under special circumstances, to retain his episcopal residence for life. The same Act provides for the appointment of Coadjutor Bishops in cases of permanent mental infirmity, but these sections have been seldom or never put in force.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

The plain truth as to the exportation of American manufactured articles at the present time is given thus by "Commercial Intelligence." The United States makes up its fiscal year in June, and the Washington Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed its figures for the twelve months, so that we can compare them with those of the previous fiscal year. We find that in manufactured articles there was a fall in exportation of 8,[illegible]64,000 dols., or, say, £[illegible],650,000. But it is not that point in the "American Invasion" we wish to dwell on, but on the figures which represent the total exportation of American manufactured goods. In the fiscal year 190[illegible] it amounted to £[illegible]0,000,000, as against £3[illegible],500,000 in 1901; an alarming rate of progress our readers will [illegible]! Now [illegible] the figures relating to the exports of manufactures by the other chief exporting nations.

Exports of manufactures per annum.

United Kingdom	£ 30,000,000
Germany	1[illegible]0,000,000
France	85,000,000
United States of America	80,000,000

'Tis thus we are beaten by America! 80,000,000—no, let us be exact, [illegible]6,000,000 Americans, who have enormous territory and resources and all the free advertising placed at their disposal by British writers and British press [illegible] "invade" [illegible] [illegible] large with less manufactured article than do the 39,000,000 inhabitants of that "dying nation" [illegible]nce. For ourselves we export a title of £30,000,000 or so, £6 [illegible] head of our population, as against £[illegible] per head by United States. We invite every newspaper in the world first to verify these facts and second to publish them.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has been staying for a good part of the summer in the beautiful country near Dorking. He is now about to return to his home at Brighton. Mr. Spencer is in wonderfully good health, and very active, but he does not write much.

The Duchess of Sutherland has written a book, which Mr. Heinemann will publish in the autumn. It consists of short stories, and has the title "The Winds of the World." As this might suggest the stories treat of various phases of life. The Duchess is already an authoress.

A volume of personal memories of Tennyson is promised by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. The writer of it is Miss A. G. Weld, whose mother was Lady Tennyson's sister. Miss Weld often visited the Tennysons, and so she is able to tell us of the poet at first hand. She has something new to say of his outlook upon the world and its affairs.

Mr. E. A. Abbey is doing a series of drawings to illustrate the tragedies of Shakespeare. He has illustrated the comedies in a series of volumes, which Messrs. Harper issue. His new drawings will first appear in "Harper's Magazine," and later in book form. They will probably be his recreation from the more arduous work of painting the picture of King Edward's Coronation,

Mr. Dent is publishing a monograph on Mozart by Mr. Eustace J. Brakspeare, who has written a good deal about musical subjects. In this volume he has sought to supply a study of Mozart for the general reader of musical tastes. It deals with Mozart both as a musician and as a man, and it is also something of a reference book. It will have several noteworthy illustratiens, which are given by permission of the Selzburg Mozart Museum, The volume will be the sixth one in Mr. Dent's Master Musicians series,

Mr. G. W. E, Russell is editing a memoir of Professor Shuttleworth, who was so eager a figure in London social and religious work. "The volume," as we are told. " is an attempt, gathered from the hands of many fellow-workers, to pay a fitting memorial tribute to one of the most stimulating and whole-hearted Churchmen of his generation," A Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Canon Shuttleworth's work was largely in the City of London, and his Shuttleworth Club was a centre of light and leading. Messrs. Chapman announce the book.

There appeared last year a finely-illustrated memoir of Madame Recamier by Mr. H. Noel Williams. He has written a similar book about Madame de Pompadour, and Messrs. Harper will publish it also. While we have, in English, historical memoirs of Madame de Maintenon and Madame du Barry, there has not, hitherto, it would seem. been one of Madame de Pompadour. As Mr. Noel Williams points out, she was really a great political force in France. She made and unmade ministers, she selected ambassadors, she appointed generals, she conferred offices and places.

Dr. Wallis Budge has finished the history of Ancient Egypt, on which he has long been engaged, and Messrs, Kegan Paul will issue it forthwith, It is dedicated to Lord Kitchener—"as a token of gratitude for much friendly and effective help during my missions to the Sudan, and as a mark of admiration for a strenuous, just and fearless soldier." The history goes back to the earliest times ef Egypt and comes down to the close of the reign of Cleopatra. In a word, it tells the whole story of Ancient Egypt, so called as this has been illumined by the most recent discoveries, The book has many illustrations.

A small library of English classics is to be issued by the De La More Press,and called "The King's Library." It will be under the general editorship of Mr. Israel Gollancz, and will begin to appear towards the end of October. A certain number of the books are to be sumptuously printed in folio and quarto. One of these will be the "Mirrour of Vertue in Worldly Greatness", which is the "life of Sir Thomas More, Knight." Other sections of the King's Library are to include old English plays, English character books, and a special issue of Shakespeare. Further, there will be a popular pocket series, differing from such editions now in vogue, and known as the King's Classics.

Mr. George Gissing is one of our authorities on Dickens. He has prepared for Messrs. Chapman, an bridged and revised edition of Foster's life of the novelist, The idea underlying the edition is well indicated in the preface: Great biographies in our day of little leisure are too commonly "taken as read". Many who would like to make acquaintance with Foster's work are deterred by its length. It seemed therefore to the publishers that an abridged edition, presenting in one handy volume the features of his life, would be welcome to a multitude of Dickens's readers. Mr. Gissing has sought to preserve as much as possible of the autobiographical matter wherein Dickens speaks to us. Compression of the narrative has necessarily entailed some rearrangement.

An interesting contribution to English county history is Robert Ryece's "Breviary of Suffolk," which Mr. Murray will soon have ready. It belongs to the year 1618, is a picture of Suffolk in the seventeenth century, and is now being published for the first time from the manuscript in the British Museum. This is how the author introduces and describes it:—A plan and familiar description of the county, the fruits, the buildings, the people and inhabitants, the customs, the division political and ecclesiastical, houses of religion, with all thieir several valuations, the chiefest men of learning as of Divines, privy Councellours, martial men and Navigators of former times with several other things of memorable note, and observations within the County of Suffolk.

Concerning Fiction.—"Captain Macklin" is a story by Mr. Harding Davis, which Mr, Heinemann will shortly publish.

—On Monday he will issue a story of the Welsh and English border in old days, by a new writer, Mrs. Violet Jacob. The story is entitled "The Sheepstealers.

—Mr. Francis Gribble has written a historical novel, of which the scene is laid in France. It is called "A Romance of the Tuileries," and will be published by Messrs, Chapman.

—Early next month, Messrs. Chatto will publish a new novel by Mr. Arnold Bennett. whose "Grand Babylon Hotel" was much read, This story is in quite a different vein, for it relates to life in the Potteries. Its title is "Anna of the Five Towns."

—"Abner Daniel" is an American novel which Messrs. Harper are publishing. The author of it is Mr. W. N. Harben, who would not seem to be known on this side of the Atlantic yet. He had some remakable experiences while collecting his local colour for the book.

—Messrs. Jarrold are publishing a story of Maori magic and superstition by Mr. Reginald Hodder, It is entitled "A Daughter of the Dawn."

Messrs. Longman have in the press a volume dealing with "Rochester and other Literary Rakes of the Court of Charles II."

In the recent section of the Supplementary Catalogue of the British Museum Library covering F to Fohnmeyer, Mr. George Manville Fenn is credited with ninety nine "items."

It is stated that the editor of a secular weekly newspaper in Illinois has begun the publication of the Bible as a serial. The same course was taken many years ago by the editor of the "Secolo" of Milan.

De Wet, it seems, has kept a record day by day of his movements during the war. This diary, with the Rev. Mr, Kastell's assistance, he is engaged in elaborating into a history of the struggle from the Boer point of view.

There will shortly be published through the London Missionary Society a Matabele edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The artist has based his illustrations on the Matabele life. Pilgrim is represented as a native; the City of Destruction as a Kaffir kraal; and Vanity Fair as a market place in one of the native villages.

Mr. J. A. Hammerton, once well known in Glasgow and Nottingham as a pressman, and now literary manager to Messrs. S. W. Partridge. has on hand a book on the late Robert Louis Stevenson Mr. Hammerton also has in prepartion a new magazine, the first issue of which may be expected in October.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The result is perhaps not as comfortable for individual members of the audience as a "soft stall" at the Empire. To sit upon a hard chalk step, so low that your knees knock against your chin and so narrow that feet are in the small of somebody else's back, and somebody else's in yours, protected only by a small cushion ten inches square. which is handed to you with your ticket and exposed to the full force of the sun or the rain, is not, perhaps, an ideal state of serenity for the study of a dramatic performance in a dead language. But to anyone interested in the evolution of dramatic forms even this acute physical discomfort has its compensations. The amphitheatre is cut in a chalk pit in the ancient form. The chorus revolve around the altar of Dionysius in the orchestra in the centre. The stage and the background are as historically correct as the lyres and pipes which form the musical accompaniment of the choruses. and which are modelled upon some acutal instruments discovered in 1876. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that Dr. Rowon, Byron the Warden of the College. and the inspiring genius of these performances, is preparing for a production of the "Alcestis" of Euripides next June. The rehearsals will begin when the school returns in the autumn. The last production was in 1900.

The Preston Guild Merchant, which is the earlist of Musical Festivals this autumn, was duly "proclaimed" on Saturday. The air of Preston must be conducive to longevity, for it seems that there was one burgess present who also took part in the Guild Merchant of 1822, eighty years ago. The present Festival, it appears. is held under a charter of Charles II., but the Festival itself, dates back to the fourteenth century. Altogether, apart from the musical festival and the balls, there are other rites and ceremonies. Each, burgess at every "Gyld," that is to say, once every twenty years, has to pay a fine or fee of sevenpence, whereupon he is free from "soc-and-sec, infangthief, grethbryte, hangwyte, homesokyn, wapentake," and many other antique matters which only a record agent will now nnderstand. The Preston Guild Merchant which will begin on Tuesday week, has a programme old-fashioned enough to remind musical people of the Three Choirs' Festivals of thirty years ago, before the late Lord Dudley, at the instgation, it was shrewdly suspected, of his old tutor, Canon Melville, induced (at first, it is true. by too drastic means) the authorities to reform the programmes. In these days the Festivals included oratorio performances, secular concerts, and one or two balls. At Preston the balls will be retained as a feature of old days. A costume ball will take place on the Wednesday of the Festival week, and the regular "Guild" ball on the Friday. On each of these occasions the oratorio will be performed in the afternoon, Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride" and Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" being given at four o'clock on the Wednesday, and "Elijah," with Madame Albani, Miss Ada Crossley, Messrs. Green and Santley at three o'clock on the Friday. The other performances will be miscellaneous concerts, to be held in the evenings, and among the artists engaged is Lady Halle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 6.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Robert Foulton Rampini, I C S Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr J Pollen L L D of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he reports himself in Bombay.

The services of Mr L T Harris of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 4th Sept 1902.

The services of Capt D J C Macnabb Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma with effect from the date on which his present furlough expires.

Mr H G Tayler 1st Assist Supt Port Blair is granted privilege leave for three months and six days with effect from the 11th Oct 1902 or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt W A L Cowie 15th Sikh Inf is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte of Peshawar.

The services of Mr R A K Castle Dist Supdt of Police Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Mr A T Halliday Assist Supt of Police Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W J Cornelius Extra Asst Supt 2nd grade Survey of India to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade with effect from the 26th July 1902.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J O Miller C S I Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the said Dept to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples, Famine Trust vice Mr R G Hardy C S I resigned.

Mr S H Butler C I E of the Indian Civil Service is placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Aug.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut N M Geoghegan I S C Double Coy Officer and Qr Mr 29th Burma Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George for employment as Commandant of the 2nd Battn of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr E V Gabriel of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Asst of the 1st class is posted on return from privilege leave as an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India.

Capt V G Drake-Brockman I M S Bengal an Agency Surg of the second class is granted furlough for twelve months under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Goodburn, Dapy Post Master Genl Eastern Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 16th of Sep 1902.

Mr H Smith a Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade is appointed to officiate as a Depy Post Master Genl 3rd grade and is placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Goodburn or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E'S personal staff with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt the Hon'ble R H Lindsay, half pay late 2nd Dragoons dated 8th August 1902.

To be extra aid-de-camp—Lieut G A Akers-Douglas, 2nd Bttn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders dated 8th August 1902.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenants—Athelstan Chamberlayne, Royal Berkshire Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, Double Company Officer, 8th Rajput Infantry. Dated 2nd August 1902; and J H Bennett, Royal West Kent Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Batt York and Lancaster Rgt Sqd Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy (Skinner's Horse). Dated 2nd Aug 1902.

Lieut C R C Sandys, I S C 16th (Lucknow) Rajput In to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 16th June 1902.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Major to be Lieut Colonel—Bt Lieut Col F G Atkinson 1st Sept.

Captain to be Major—J F Whyte 1st Sept.

Lieuts to be Captains—H deCourcy O'Grady, J C Coldstream, C L Storr, K Lee Warner Mackenzie, H S Moberly, C A Vivian, F D Russell, A L Barrett, F C Nicolas, L H Rix Ames, G Rooke, H B St John, S F B Dalrymple-Hay, A K Heyland and J E B Johnson. 30th Aug - 1902.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Allahabad Light Horse—Capt J H Simpson to be Comdt vice Deans transferred to the supernumerary list.

Punjab Light Horse—Second Lieut A J Beynon resigns his commission.

Allahabad Vol Rifles—B Walton Gent to be Second Lieut with effect from the 19th Aug 1902 vice Clifford transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—Second Lieut S G Lovelace resigns his commission with effect from the 24th July 1902.

1st Battn G I P Ry Volunteers—W H Hogarth Gent to be Second Lieut with effect from the 5th Aug 1902 to complete the establishment.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Volunteers—Second Lieut C E Dunford to be Lieut with effect from the 1st June 1902 vice Owen promoted.

Berar Volunteer Rifles—Capt W A Forbes resigns his commission; Lieut F E B Mainwaring to be Capt vice Forbes resigned; and Second-Lieut M F Wren to be Lieut vice Mainwaring promoted.

Sind Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col W Un Nicholas to be Comdt with effect from the 2nd May 1902 vice Petrie transferred to the supernumerary list.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut J Graves resigns his commission.

Poona Vol Rifles—Capt A Thomson V D is granted the honorary rank of Major.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers—Capt D W McPherson to be Major with effect from the 1st August 1902 vice Romilly promoted.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

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Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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Children's Hair.

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1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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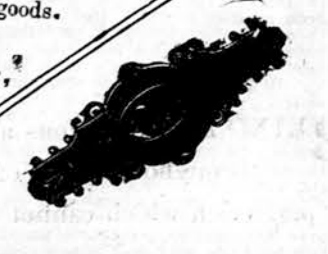

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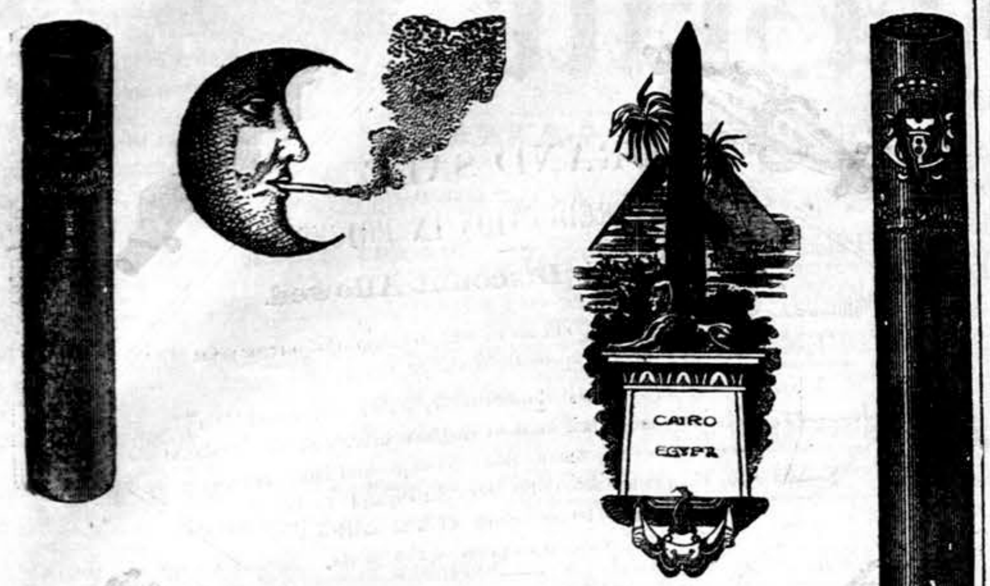

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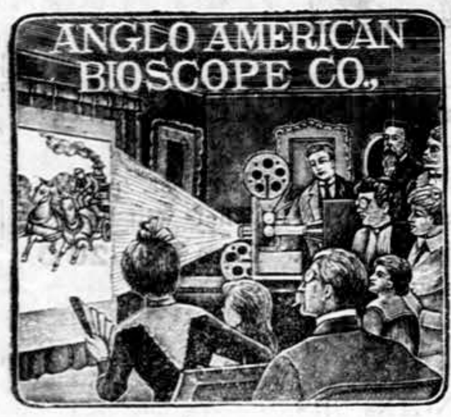
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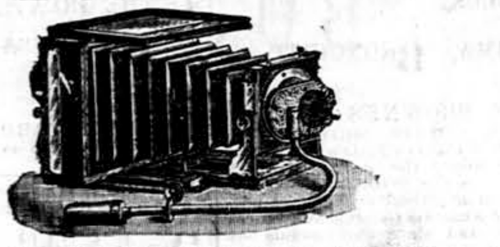

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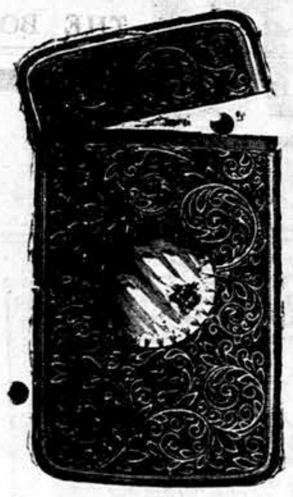
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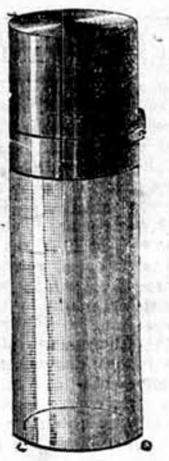
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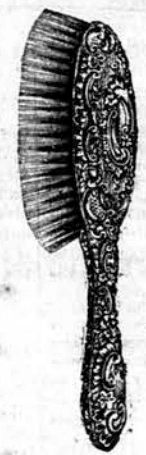
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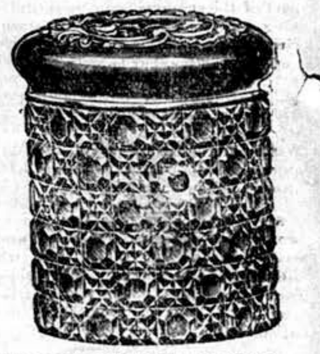
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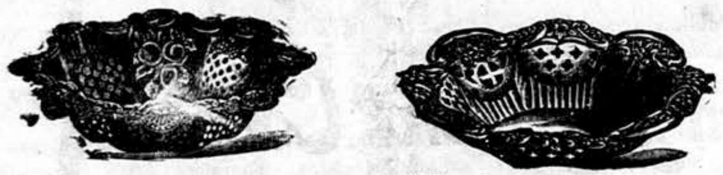
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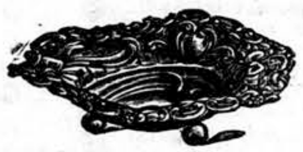
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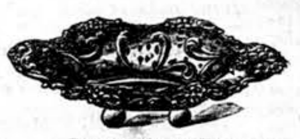
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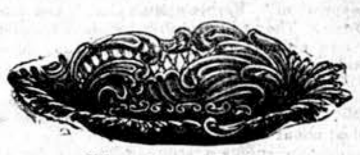
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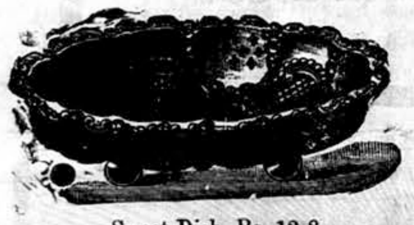
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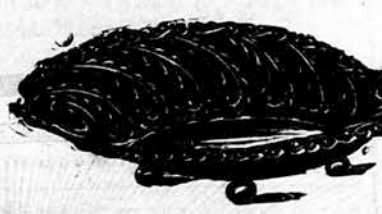
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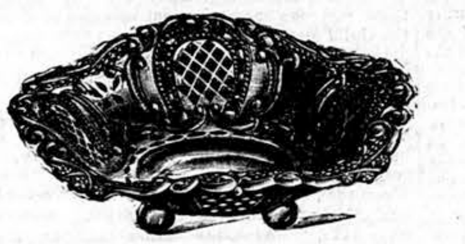
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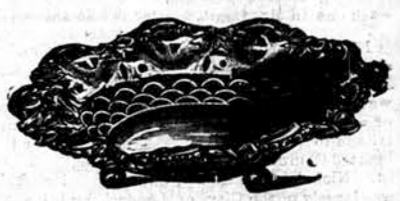
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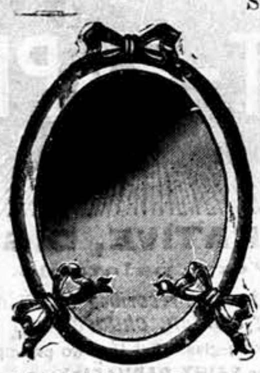
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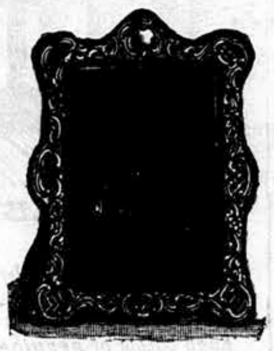
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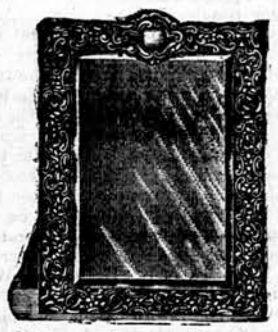
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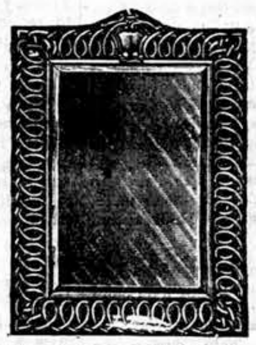
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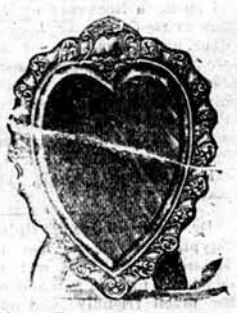
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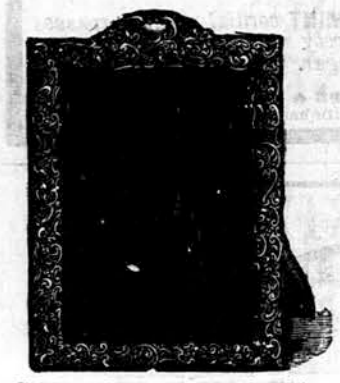
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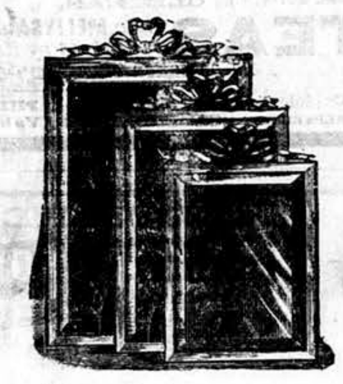
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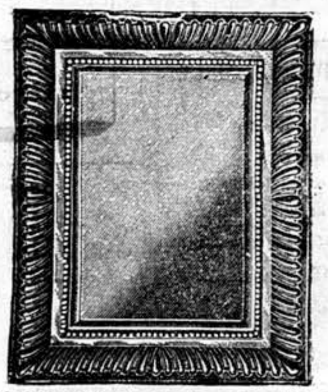
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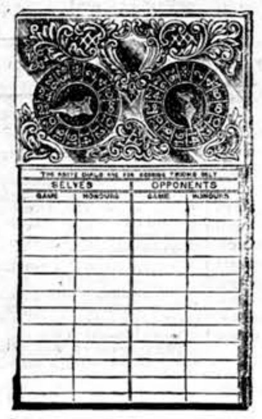

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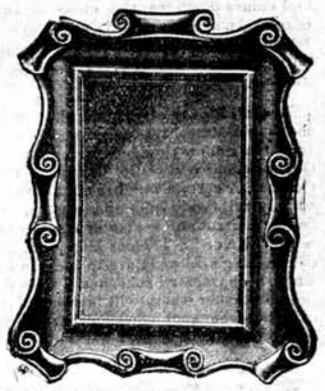
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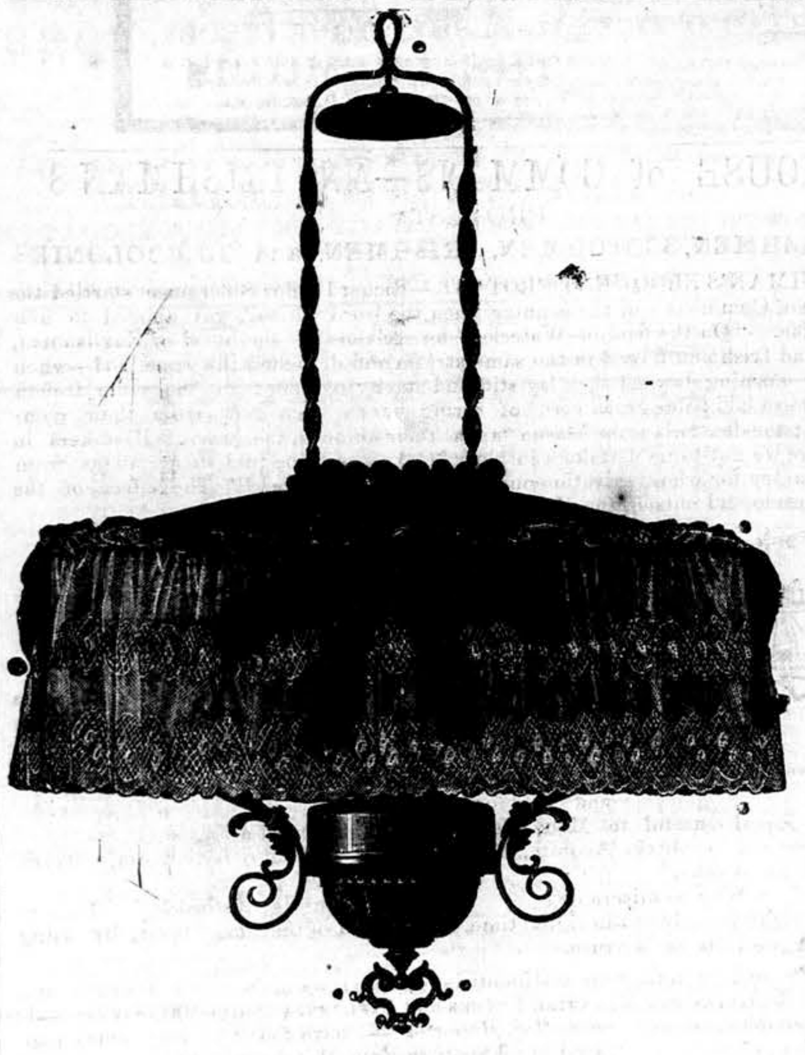

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